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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Relief Takes Wages Form

Roosevelt Outlines New System

Morale, Not Budget, Balances

Germany Shows a United Front

Japan Is Asked About Islands

Mexico Drives Against Liquor

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT addresses the massed House and Senate to propose legislation abolishing direct or "dole" relief in the United States and substituting a vast system of wage-paying jobs on public works. The message says that of 5,000,000 on federal relief, 1,500,000 are unemployable and will be turned back to their states at once as dependents. The employable 3,500,000 are to be given employment through unification and extension of construction projects. The pay will be above the relief figure, less than the wages paid in private employment, so that no person may be tempted to leave private employ for federal work or refuse an opportunity to be privately absorbed. The costs of the new program appear to banish hope of a balanced budget in 1936. But if the budget stays out, the public morale is expected to edge back into balance—The new scheme, instead of supporting needy men, enables them to support themselves.

* * *

The President's proposal leads his extensive plans for social security and social justice. Change must come, but change only "through tested liberal traditions" first given to the world by the United States. He would not further sap the vitality of the people by giving cash, market baskets, or a few hours' work at cutting grass or raking leaves. The self-reliance, self-respect, courage and determination, as well as the bodies of needy men must be preserved. In an "American plan for the American people" he proposes that the Government assure security of livelihood, security against hazards, security of decent homes—He says the new work-relief fits logically into providing these types of security.

* * *

The President, in this first of a series of messages, affirms the broad plan of his Administration's undertaking and claims much progress. In calm phrases he refers to the "new order of things" as it may be expressed in unemployment and old-age insurance, regulation of transportation, restoration of sound conditions in public utilities, improvement in taxation methods, regulation of crop and production control. He cites substantial business and economic improvement, and adds, "Beyond the material recovery, I sense a spiritual recovery as well—The people of America are turning as never before to those permanent values not limited to the physical objectives of life."

* * *

Berlin is surprised when the National Socialist leaders of Germany are called suddenly to a meeting in the Prussian State Opera House. Reichsführer Hitler addresses his chieftains who head the party, the army, the navy and the Government. No newspapermen are admitted and the only information available is in an official communiqué announcing that the meeting's purpose was to show a united front against the "flood tide of foreign lies"—There is no question about German unity being sufficient to impress either the Saar plebiscite or the world.

* * *

Japan is asked by the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League to explain its expenditures on mandated islands in the Pacific. Tokyo has denied building fortifications or naval bases in the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone or Pelew groups, but the commission finds its sums announced to have been spent purely for civil and commercial purposes to be out of proportion to the volume of commercial activity. Further particulars are asked, and a way suggested by which Japan could end suspicion—It could give foreign vessels and travelers free access to the islands.

* * *

Saar Territory, although policed by neutrals, finds the closing days before the Jan. 13 plebiscite full of excitement. Col. G. G. Knox, head of the governing commission, threatens to muzzle the Saar newspapers if they again exaggerate news events as they did incidents of the New Year's Day strife. Special trains bring anti-National Socialist citizens from many towns to Saarbrücken for a political demonstration, with peace officers apprehensive. National Socialists are feeding indigent voters who have come from America—Pride demands the largest possible pro-German vote.

* * *

Mexico raises the taxes on all liquors and saloons. While the new rates are not prohibitive, the Treasury announces that the move is a further step in President Cardenas' plan to curb the use of liquor throughout Mexico. The new Chief Executive bases his reform on the broad grounds of practical common sense. His pledge is to enable his country to go ahead as substantially and as swiftly as possible—And he has observed that liquor is a hindrance rather than a help to a nation seeking to do that.

R. I. Democrats Consolidate Jury Trial Fee Is Proposed Sales Tax Project Dampened

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

R. I. Democrats Pause

Rhode Island Democrats were today still looking like the cat who devoured the canary. Amidst limitless excitement and garrulity over the sudden Democratic revolution, party leaders were trying to take account of their windfall, and to organize the gay chaos in state affairs.

The new Democratic majority of the Supreme Court significantly set out to reconsider the Warwick mayoralty dispute. Its predecessors had declared a Republican candidate elected, just before they were swept off the Supreme bench by a wave of the Legislature's hand. Observers said that if a Democratic candidate shortly found himself Mayor, no one would be surprised.

The Legislature, having made a clean sweep of the Supreme Court, but ironically resurrecting an old law passed by a Republican boss to control the court, turned its attention to the somewhat better-intrenched Superior Court personnel. It seemed that the Legislature could not oust Superior Court justices without giving cause. Some other strategy was necessary. Therefore today's bright idea: abolish the court, recreate it under a new name—and with a Democratic personnel.

Trial Fee Proposed

A public scandal—so said the Boston Chamber of Commerce, characterizing the "appalling congestion in the public courts of Boston and Massachusetts." The Chamber, not given to exaggeration, termed the situation intolerable, in letters today on their way to other chambers of commerce throughout the State.

The average delay on the civil jury list of Suffolk courts, it said, from the bringing of suit to the day of trial, is about four years. The Superior Court is swamped. The delay is increasing rather than the contrary. Whereas, to be just, justice must be prompt.

A fee of $15, to be paid by all persons wanting jury trial, was the Chamber's recommendation, sent to Massachusetts chambers and to judicial groups.

Several years ago a legislative committee recommended such a fee, and later the Massachusetts Bar Association took up the idea. With all chambers of commerce and bar associations co-operating, it was today hoped that such a bill could be brought before the Legislature, with insistence on action at once, to support it.

Sales Tax Seems Shelved

Today being the day after Governor Curley's inaugural address, observers were concentrating on those things which significantly were not in the address. Chief among these was the sales tax,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Boston Budget Forces Search For Revenues

State Sales Levy and Welfare Aid Reported in Mayor's Plan

Resists Tax Rise

Confronted by a necessary increase of $10,400,000 in Boston's 1935 tax levy, Mayor Mansfield next week will launch a legislative campaign for new sources of revenue with which to avoid a $5 to $6 rise in the present record tax rate of $37.10.

His campaign will open when he climbs Beacon Hill to place before the Massachusetts Legislature a program which, it is understood, includes, as its major planks, proposals for a 2 per cent state sales tax and substantial state grants to municipalities for welfare purposes. Upon this program the Mayor is relying for solution of one of the most serious financial problems yet faced by a chief executive of Boston.

Factors Beyond Control

Mayor Mansfield is convinced that a higher tax rate would be so prohibitive as to increase tremendously the uncollected tax total, drive business out of the city, and lead to the city's financial collapse. Yet to avoid a $5 to $6 increase he must counteract the following four factors beyond his control:

1. Restoration of pay cuts, decreed by the Legislature, $5,000,000.
2. A portion of welfare costs met by borrowing in 1934, $3,800,000.
3. Increased cost of supplies through more ERA work and higher prices, $1,000,000.
4. Deficit on the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel, $600,000.

Chance for Sales Tax

However, the proposed sales tax, it is estimated, will yield Boston no more than a $5,000,000 share, if the measure passes the Legislature. Henry P. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has been defeated consistently in his long fight for such a tax. But, with the legislative membership drastically changed and with James M. Curley as Governor, the proposal is conceded a fair chance.

As for the proposed state welfare grants, there is no indication as to how much money, if any, would come to Boston. Massachusetts is one of the few states which does not carry a share of the welfare costs of cities and towns, and undoubtedly the Legislature will hesitate before voting for the necessary substantial budget increase.

Shift of Tunnel Deficit

Other planks understood to be part of the Mayor's legislative program are a bill seeking to shift to the state highway fund the burden of carrying any annual deficits on

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

President Promises To Abolish Dole And To Make Jobs For 3,500,000 Men Through Vast Public Works Program

House Is Like Theater With Kleig Lights And Camera Men

James Roosevelt Is Father's Escort

Senators and Cabinet Applauded as They File to Front Seats

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — Appearing in person before a joint meeting of House and Senate today, President Roosevelt delivered his annual message on "the state of the nation." The great hall of the House of Representatives was packed to capacity.

A little after 12:15 o'clock, at a signal from Joseph Sinnott, doorkeeper, Speaker Byrns gave a rap of the gavel and Mr. Sinnott announced:

"The Vice-President of the United States and members of the United States Senate."

Senators filed down the central aisle from the rear in double lines as the House stood and gave brief applause. Vice-President Garner took his place beside Mr. Byrns and a joint committee of six was sent out to "wait on" the President.

Entry

At 12:25 Mr. Sinnott announced:

"The Honorable, the Secretary of State and other members of the President's Cabinet!"

The 10 Cabinet members took semicircular seats immediately in front of the dais, with Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, on the extreme left.

Then kleig lights flashed on; the doorkeeper announced:

"The President of the United States."

And at 12:30 sharp, Mr. Roosevelt, on the arm of his tall son, James, slowly mounted the rostrum.

The new-edal Congress gave him an ovation. Mr. Roosevelt began in a low voice without oratorical flourish.

Laid Out Like a Theater

Galleries began filling early. The big chamber is laid out like the orchestra of a theater with circular rows of seats rising to the rear. The first three rows had been saved for Senators; in the far corners motion picture cameras on stands and tripods had been mounted, while in the balcony above alternate niches intended for statues were occupied by camera men.

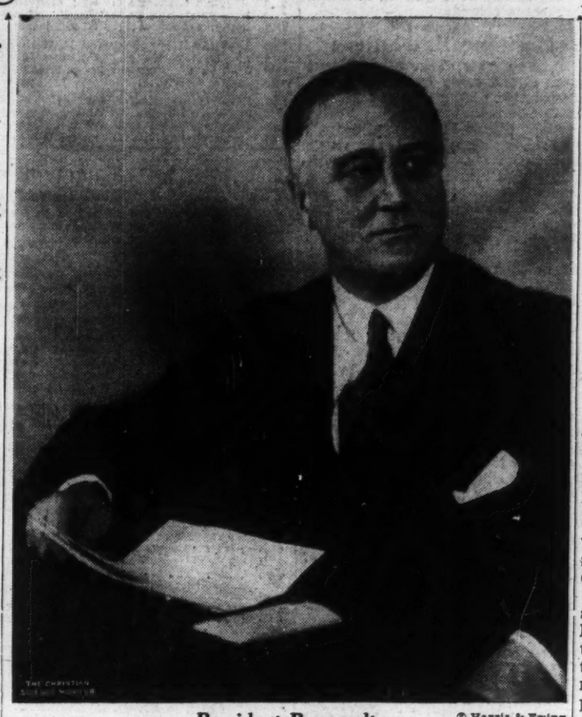
Hung from the roof in the center of the hall was a big incongruous tin reflector, the size of a rowboat, filled with kleig lights. On the right of the Speaker's dais, an inclined walk had been constructed to make the President's ascent easier. A cluster of microphones stood at the desk to take the message to the far corners of America and the world.

Speech Well Applauded

The speech lasted 37 minutes, considerably longer than usual. It was met with frequent applause which gave sidelights on the temper of Congress. Support for the "profit motive," for restriction of "excessive profits," and "distribution of the means of livelihood" all brought hand clapping. The key sentence, "The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief," also brought a salvo.

Perhaps the most spontaneous applause came at the announcement that pay for work relief would be set below the level of wages in private industry. Republicans hailed this concession.

Mr. Roosevelt italicized with his voice the declaration that relief schemes would be kept "within the sound credit of the Government."



President Roosevelt © Harris & Ewing

'The State of the Union'

President Makes His Report To People Through Congress

WASHINGTON Jan. 4 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today follows:

Mr. President, Mr. Speaker, members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

The Constitution wisely provides that the Chief Executive shall report to the Congress on the state of the Union, for through you, the chosen legislative representatives, our citizens everywhere may fairly judge the progress of our governing.

I am confident that today, in the light of the events of the past two years, you do not consider it merely a trite phrase when I tell you that I am truly glad to greet you and that I look forward to common counsel, to useful co-operation, and to genuine friendships between us.

We have undertaken a new order of things: yet we progress towards it under the framework and in the spirit and intent of the American Constitution. We have preserved throughout the nation a practicable distance on the road towards this new order. Materially, I can report to you substantial benefits to our agricultural population, increased industrial activity, and profits to our merchants. Of equal moment, there is evident a restoration of that spirit of confidence and faith which marks the American character. Let him who, for speculative profit or partisan purpose, without just warrant would seek to disturb or dispel this assurance, take heed before he assumes responsibility for any act which slows our onward steps.

American People Do Not Stand Alone

Throughout the world change is the order of the day. In every nation economic problems, long in the making, have brought crises of many kinds for which the masters of old practice and theory were unprepared. In most nations social justice, no longer a distant ideal, has become a definite goal, and ancient governments are beginning to heed the call.

Thus, the American people do not stand alone in the world in their desire for change. We seek it through tested liberal traditions, through processes which retain all of the deep essentials of that republican form of representative government first given to a troubled world by the United States.

As the various parts in the program begun in the extraordinary session of the Seventy-third Congress shape themselves in practical administration, the unity of our program reveals itself to the nation. The outlines of the new economic order, rising from the disintegration of the old, are apparent. We test what we have done as our measures take root in the living texture of life. We see where we have built wisely and where we can do still better.

The attempt to make a distinction between recovery and reform is a narrowly conceived effort to substitute the appearance of reality for reality itself. When a man is convalescing from illness, wisdom dictates not only cure of the symptoms, but also removal of their cause.

Repression Not the Only Objective

It is important to recognize that while we seek to outlaw specific abuses, the American objective of today has an infinitely deeper, finer and more lasting purpose than mere repression. Thinking people in almost every country of the world have come to realize certain fundamental difficulties with which civilization must reckon.

Rapid changes—the machine age, the advent of universal and rapid communication and many other new factors have brought new problems. Succeeding generations have attempted to keep pace by reforming in piecemeal fashion this or that attendant abuse. As a result, evils overlap and reform becomes confused and frustrated. We lose sight, from time to time, of our ultimate human objectives.

Let us, for a moment, strip from our simple purpose the confusion that results from a multiplicity of detail and from millions of written and spoken words.

We find our population suffering from old inequalities, little changed by past sporadic remedies. In spite of our efforts and in spite of our talk, we have not weeded out the overprivileged and we have not effectively lifted up the underprivileged. Both of these manifestations of injustice have retarded happiness. No wise man has any intention of destroying what is known as the profit motive: Because by the profit motive we mean the right by work to earn a decent livelihood for ourselves and for our families.

Stands Against Predatory Wealth

We have, however, a clear mandate from the people, that Americans must forswear that conception of the acquisition of wealth which, through excessive profits, creates undue private power over private affairs and, to our misfortune, over public affairs as well. In building toward this end we do not destroy ambition nor do we seek to divide our wealth into equal shares on stated occasions.

We continue to recognize the greater ability of some to earn more than others. But we do assert that the ambition of the individual to obtain for him and his a proper security, a reasonable leisure, and a decent living throughout life is an ambition to be preferred to the appetite for great wealth and great power.

I recall to your attention my message to the Congress last June, in which I said: "Among our objectives I place the security of the men, women and children of the nation first." That remains our first and continuing task; and in a very real sense every major legislative enactment of this Congress should be a component part of it.

In defining immediate factors which enter into our quest, I have spoken to the Congress and the people of three great divisions:

1. The security of livelihood through the better use of the national resources of the land in which we live.
2. The security against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life.
3. The security of decent homes.

I am now ready to submit to the Congress a broad program designed ultimately to establish all three of these factors of security—a program which because of many lost years will take many future years to fulfill.

A study of our national resources, more comprehensive than any previously made, shows the vast amount of necessary and practicable work which needs to be done for the development and preservation of our natural wealth for the enjoyment and advantage of our people in gen-

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Would Make It Self-Liquidating and Non-Competitive

Stresses Need For People's Security

In Message to Congress Takes Stand Against Predatory Wealth

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—To an expectant Congress, crowded into the House of Representatives, and to a nation at its radio sets, President Roosevelt today put the mark of extinction upon the direct federal system of relief which has pushed its mushroom growth over the whole country during the past year.

The Chief Executive's personal account of his stewardship, delivered after rare precedents in the form of an address rather than a message, gave but summary consideration to other aspects of national affairs. The central feature of the address was its proposal to abolish all federal "dole" relief and to substitute instead a new and widespreading system of jobs on useful public work.

New Plan

The new plan of work relief is closely integrated to President Roosevelt's general objectives of social security—security of job, of home, and against hazard—and knit together with better utilization of the national resources. Carried out, it would make over the face of America with better houses in town and on farm, better roads, better railways, lands rescued from erosion, reforestation, and cheaper electricity widely available.

Giving specific promise of legislation for other aspects of his social security program, the President nevertheless concentrated on the need for work which still confronts some 12,000,000 Americans. Some 5,000,000 of them are on federal relief.

The President proposes to turn 1,500,000 back to the states, where, as "dependents"—sometime called "unemployables"—their needs can best be met. The remaining 3,500,000 will be given jobs, he proposes, through unification and extension of public works.

Nine Safeguards

Upon this program, the President placed nine new and important safeguards, the most important of which was that compensation on emergency public projects "should be in the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in government work."

As for paying for these public works, figures are reserved for the budget message—likely to go to Congress on Monday—but the President said:

"I assure you now that they will be within the sound credit of the Government." Nevertheless, it was assumed the new program had banished hope for a balanced budget in 1936, and would cost at least as much as previous public works—$3,800,000,000.

To Left, But Casually

The Presidential address, set in a calm key and without purple passages, seems devoid of any attempt to compromise with the business, utility, or financial interests about which there have been countless rumors of truce. On the other hand, there are no sharp controversial attacks, no references to "money-changers," no deliberate red flags. There are several indorsements of the profit-motive!

In general, however, observers incline to regard it as a Leftist speech, but Leftist in a calm and determined manner. For, although the President begins by declaring that change is the order of the day, and social justice a definite goal before many governments, he pledges that change in America shall come "through tested liberal traditions, through processes which retain all of the deep essentials of that republican form of representative government first given to a troubled world by the United States.

But the President, balancing one argument against another, continues to say that "we have not weeded out the overprivileged and we have not effectively lifted up the underprivileged."

Sounded Like Wilson

He defines the profit motive as "the right by work to earn a decent livelihood for ourselves and our families," and he claims his clear mandate from the American people to "foreswear that conception of wealth which, through excessive profits, creates undue private power over private affairs and, to our misfortune, over public affairs as well."

These rounded passages of the address reminded veteran hearers of

(Continued on Page 10, Column 1)

Organizing Vote By State Senate Off Until Monday

Efforts in Interim to Be Directed Toward Reaching Agreement

When the still unorganized Massachusetts Senate met today, it did so under a "gentlemen's agreement" that no attempts would be made to organize until Monday.

Today's session was held only in order that the senators could gather in party caucus and individual groups after two days of wrangling in a final attempt to come to an understanding which would enable them to organize on Monday and get to work on the advocated Curley legislation.

There is some indication today that Senator James G. Moran of Mansfield, president pro tem, and an insurgent Republican, may get the call for the presidency. He apparently suits the Democrats.

Began Wednesday

The altercation in the Senate began on Wednesday when the Democrats demanded a proportionate representation of committee chairmanships. This the Republicans, who hold only a majority of two votes, were prepared to refuse them.

The Republican plan was to elect former Senate President Erland D. Fish and appoint all Republican chairmen. They would give their opponents majority representation in several committees, but not a single chairmanship, they said.

The Democrats promptly began a filibuster before the Republicans could organize and endeavored to force the Republicans to concede to their demands.

Hewed to the Line

But the Republicans hewed to the line. A crisis was averted when Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, swore Governor Curley into office in place of the Senate president, who, according to the Constitution, should have officiated.

The Democrats still were adamant in their demands and declared they would "filibuster until spring came" if their demands were not acceded to. Then they took turns addressing the empty Republican chairs. The Republicans had gone to watch the inauguration ceremonies.

Because he believes there is some chance that he will be elected to the presidency, Senator Moran is supporting the Democratic filibuster. The Democrats are said to have told the senior Senator from Mansfield that they would support him if he could muster another Republican vote. In return he would give them certain important committee chairmanships. Said Senator Moran today, "I have high hopes of winning."

McKeown Absent

Senator Francis M. McKeown, Democrat of Springfield, has been unable to be present at the sessions. This has given the Republicans a vote of 21 to 18, further hampering the Democratic demands. Some Democrats infer that Senator McKeown is staying away purposely in a deal with the Republicans.

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Europe Eyes Rome As Laval Arrives To See Mussolini

Rapprochement Expected to Result From Three Days' Conferences

Special from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 4—All roads at this time lead to Rome.

The visit of Dr. Eduard Beneš, Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister, following that of Premier Julius Gömbös of Hungary, and the trip made there by Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg of Austria, combined with the Italian journey planned by Louis Barthou and now undertaken by his successor at the Quai d'Orsay, Pierre Laval—all these unmistakably mark the outstanding importance of Benito Mussolini in the European diplomatic scheme.

From the viewpoint of the Little Entente, indeed, the success of the present attempt to reorganize Europe hinges largely on the co-operation of Italy. In Geneva, where he plays a conspicuous part, and which is in a sense much more his political home than is Prague, Dr. Beneš has talked freely of a new "constellation," which would principally include France, the Little Entente, and Italy.

The rapprochement between Italy and the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and Yugoslavia—is unquestionably dependent in considerable degree on the rapprochement between France and Italy.

Italy, chiefly because of the Austrian problem, which lies between it and Germany, abandoned its friendly attitude toward the Reich. It was unable to accept the prospect of an Austria which would fall under the influence of Germany, and thus extend, as it were, Germany to the gateway of Italy. It signified its opposition by mobilizing on the Austrian frontier on the occasion of the abortive National Socialist putsch of July.

Concessions

The Quai d'Orsay naturally has taken advantage of these dispositions on the part of Italy, to direct its policy France-wards. France was ready to make many concessions, notably in regard to the delimitation of the French and the Italian frontiers in northern Africa and the national status of Italian settlers in the French protectorate of Tunisia. Unfortunately, the Marseilles assassinations rendered delicate negotiations still more difficult.

For they not only removed M.

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

American Chosen To Officiate In Saar Plebiscite

SAARBRUCKEN, Jan. 4 (AP)—James K. Pollock, assistant professor of political science of the University of Michigan, has been named by the Saar plebiscite commission to preside at one of the 860 voting bureaus Jan. 13.

He is the only American among the 900 foreigners who are being brought here for the day to help assure an unbiased ballot when the inhabitants of the Saar vote whether they prefer to continue under the League of Nations or to join Germany or France.

The other foreigners who will assist with the balloting are 365 Dutch, 300 Swiss, 220 Luxemburgers, 5 Danes, 4 English, 3 Italians, 1 Swede and 1 Portuguese. Each receives 1000 francs ($66) plus traveling expenses and housing.

Great secrecy surrounds the printing of the ballots in an effort to prevent theft and fraud. Only members of the plebiscite commission and the printers themselves know where the work is being done. In all, 556,200 small ballots are being printed, somewhere outside the Saar, and they will be brought into the territory the day before the plebiscite in heavily-guarded army trucks.

No photographs of the ballot will be permitted but a sketch by which the voters can be informed will be published in the newspapers a few days before the balloting.

Amateur Astronomer Detects Star That Flared to Third Magnitude

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A star flare-up, to be known as Nova Herculeæ, 1934, has been discovered by an amateur astronomer of Suffolk. The star had previously been photographed many times as an insignificant object not far from Vega, the famous variable star.

Then one night Mr. J. P. M. Prentice, a Suffolk lawyer and amateur astronomer, when observing the sky at 5 o'clock in the morning, saw a star of the third magnitude in a place where he knew no such star normally ought to be.

Mr. Prentice hastened to inform Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal. The new discovery was found to be easily visible in broad daylight through the Greenwich telescope. It appeared to be of a greenish color. It is expected to remain visible for several weeks. Mr. Prentice says that the best time to see it is soon after sunset or before sunrise.

Star flare-ups have been reported on various previous occasions. The most recent was Nova Cygnus found by Mr. W. F. Denning, of Bristol, Eng., in 1920. Another, Nova Aquilae III, was discovered in 1918 simultaneously by a number of observers in different parts of the world. It was already a first magnitude star, though a photograph taken only three days previously showed it still at its normal brightness of 10.5 magnitude.

The most famous "Nova" was seen in November, 1572, in the constellation of Cassiopeia. Named "Tycho's star" after Tycho Brahe, the great Danish astronomer, it soon equaled the planet Venus in brilliancy and was easily visible with the naked eye in broad daylight. Its period of greatest brightness lasted about three weeks, after which it began to decline though it did not finally disappear until March, 1574.

Old Spinning Wheel Leaves Its Corner To Pay Way in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—The old spinning wheel, institution of the past, has come back to Oregon to aid families in several counties to counteract financial stringencies.

A spinning work relief project has been approved by the state emergency relief committee and several spinning classes have been organized. Members of the class take wool from old, worn-out quilts, picking, carding and spinning it. The yarn is then dyed and hooked rugs and other objects are made.

The committee has found various motives for persons entering the classes. Some, daughters of pioneers, wish to learn to use old family spinning wheels, heirlooms in the families. Others wish to make woolen clothing for their families who are on relief, and still others wish to engage in spinning commercially in order to increase the family income. Others want to learn to make fine yarns for art work and weaving.

"Clackamas County, with its pioneer background, and its neighboring sheep-raising communities seems to be the logical location for the revival of spinning," the committee stated.

R. I. Democrats Consolidate

Jury Trial Fee Is Proposed

Sales Tax Project Dampened

(Continued from Page 1)

recommended by Mayor Mansfield.

With word from Washington that the President is likely to frown effectively on the sales tax idea, and with no mention of it in the Curley oration—it was assumed today that the Massachusetts sales tax proposal was on the shelf.

Ely Leaves Chair—Takes It

When Governor Ely left the State House yesterday he took the high-backed leather chair in which he had sat as Governor for four years home with him.

Today there was great hurrying and scurrying about in the State House to find the new Governor a suitable and comfortable desk chair. When one was found for him, Governor Curley remarked, "This looks like it has had a pretty hard time during the past four years. We'd better have a new deal in chairs as well as administration."

Dick Grant, the Governor's executive secretary, is now faced with the additional problem of securing for the Governor a new deal executive's swivel chair.

Big Year Forecast

Conservative Winthrop L. Carter, president of the conservative New England Council, today emerged as a business optimist. As spokesman for the business group which has most conscientiously and stoutly opposed many new-deal policies, he caused some surprise with this announcement:

"The new year, 1935, should be the year of our greatest advance since 1929."

There are new rules and a new environment for business, he granted. But the objectives of business remain the same. They are to produce and distribute, both economically and profitably, the goods and services the country requires.

"I see no real reason why it cannot make the necessary adjustments, and get on with its job."

New Englanders, he said, "with our reservoirs of skilled labor and management, our highly developed industrial structure, should be the first to prove that we can play our part in a national program—which has for its aim a larger measure of economic opportunity and security for all."

In view of the recent undercurrent of revived business fear, regarding Roosevelt policies, Mr. Carter's statement was received as quite unexpectedly reassuring.

Sea Wonders Described

A myriad of multicolored dwellers of the deep sea, rivaling in weirdness and oddity the creatures of Lewis Carroll's "Alice in Wonderland," was described in an illustrated lecture by Dr. William Beebe, natural scientist and author, at the Cary Memorial Hall in Lexington last night.

By the aid of special photographic equipment and a powerful light beam, Dr. Beebe and his associates were able to photograph, study and name the strange inhabitants in depths where there is perpetual night. One fantastic specimen was a fish which carried its own rod and line—projecting from the base of its head to entice smaller fish into its waiting mouth.

Dr. Beebe observed that most of the fish glittered with tiny iridescent lights. These lights, evenly distributed over the fishes' bodies, were cold rays, in place of the heated illumination used by ordinary light producers.

Dr. Beebe and Otis Barton made a record descent in the bathysphere of 3028 feet, off their Nonsuch Island base near Bermuda.

Fin. Com. Moves Fast

Moving fast, under the threat of Governor Curley to abolish it, the Boston Finance Commission today prepared to examine Edward L. Dolan, former city Treasurer, on certain bond purchases for the city. It appeared the victor in a legal step to force Dolan to testify.

Filed in the Supreme Judicial Court yesterday was a petition calling for a court order, which would compel the former Treasurer to appear before the commission. It stated that Mr. Dolan had ignored a commission summons and had had gone to Florida in defiance of it.

At once an attorney appeared to represent Mr. Dolan, and said he would return voluntarily to act as witness within 10 days. The commission will question purchases for the city bond account, which were made through the Edward L. Dolan brokerage company.

Maritime Resolutions

Belated New Year's resolutions were signed today by the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

After listing 13 accomplishments of 1934, the association draws up its agenda for 1935. It will foster shipping in all possible ways, boom the building and repairing of bridges over tributaries of Boston harbor, work for improvements in the Cape Cod Canal, fight freight rate differentials that militate against commerce of this port, and endeavor to increase the export of goods from Boston.

Curley Goes to Work

Gov. James M. Curley sat down at the chief executive's desk for the first time at 10:55 a. m. and sped through a strenuous day's schedule as though he had always been a governor.

At 12:30 p. m. he called in the press for their first conference. The Governor laughed and joked with the news men as he greeted each one individually. He announced that a regular press conference will be held at noon each day to replace the "hit and miss" conference system of his predecessors.

When asked what he plans to do about the Senate deadlock, he indicated he would maintain a "hands off" policy toward all legislative quarrels. "It is neither the place nor the duty of the Chief Executive to enter into the disputes of the legislatures. Let them work out their own salvation," was his only observation.

Filene Names Recipe

This teaser was today announced, to bring New Englanders to their radios next Tuesday to hear Edward A. Filene:

"We can't get good government simply by electing good men. . . .

"Chambers of Commerce could assure good government in every American city if they would become real Chambers of Commerce. . . .

"The public doesn't like to be robbed and the forces in favor of good government are always in the majority . . . but we have no standard by which to tell good government from bad. . . .

"I used to be a reformer but I have since reformed and am now going to suggest a realistic approach to municipal politics."

Mr. Filene, Boston merchant, in these provocative phrases, announced the realistic attitude he is to take in a forthcoming radio address, "Protecting the Taxpayer," Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 7:30 p. m. It will be delivered from Boston over a nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company, but will not be radiocast locally. Bostonians should tune in the network key station, WEAF, New York, or the WEAF chain station in Providence, Hartford, Worcester or Portland.

PWA Office for Boston

The advance guard of President Roosevelt's housing and public works program was today making ready to open a branch PWA office in Boston. Rumor had it that many a project embellished with fat promises of work and wages, has already been set before the PWA by Governor Curley. He said in the inaugural, that the cold shoulder turned by the Ely Administration to federal projects would become an outstretched hand.

Evidence pointing to Governor Curley forehandedness came today from Dwight L. Hoopingarner, associate Federal Housing Director, who was in town for the inaugural. Said he: "Local co-operation has been excellent." He it was who announced the forthcoming PWA branch office. It was assumed that he had worked with Governor Curley in making ready the banquet of Massachusetts works projects.

New School Favored

As the result of a tour of inspection to view overcrowded conditions in Boston schools, Mayor Mansfield today indicated that he would sanction erection of a new school on city-owned property on Lawrence Avenue, Roxbury. This school would help to relieve overcrowding at the Jeremiah E. Burke high school, and at the two branches of the Memorial high school, Dorchester. The Mayor made the inspection tour with the Boston school committee which is attempting to obtain larger appropriations for 1935, with which to relieve overcrowded conditions.

* * *

On the tour Mayor Mansfield abandoned his attack on James M. Curley and turned his ire upon Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican predecessor of former Mayor Curley. While visiting the Memorial high school for boys, Dorchester, built during the Nichols régime, he saw a lavish marble and tile swimming pool which has never been used for swimming. Because it would cost $15,000 annually to operate as a swimming pool, the area has been transformed into a workroom for boys studying airplane construction. The Mayor branded the pool "the most extravagant waste of taxpayer money I have ever seen." The Mayor estimated that the pool, which has polished marble approaches, cost $100,000.

Freezing weather has invigorated winter sports in northern New England, according to the New England Council today. Ski trails are all opened, with snow depths ranging from 10 to 40 inches. On Sunday, the Boston & Maine runs its first regular snow train to Plymouth, N. H.

* * *

One of Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard's first steps will be to modernize the Boston detective bureau held lacking in numbers and equipment.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-368m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Speaker; pianist.	Baseball school.	Adventure sketch.
5:15	Agricultural report.	Tom Mix; sketch.	String quintet.	"Skippy" sketch.
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	Juvenile sketch.	Juvenile sketch.	"Melody Mart".
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Stamp Club.	Male quartet.	Book talk.
6:00	Ray Jones, tenor.	Evening Tattler:	News Service.	Navara Orchestra.
6:15	"Air Adventures".	sketches; music.	"Melody Limited";	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	News; features.	Features; news.	soloists; orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Billy Batchelor".	Alexander Orch.	Speakers; music.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Studio chorus.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.
7:15	Plantation music.	Music; sketch.	"Just Plain Bill".	Mixed vocal en-
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch.	Popular vocal.	Merry-Go-Round	semble recital.
7:45	"Paradise" sketch.	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch.	Jessica Dragonette;	Renard Orchestra.	CBS piano team.
8:15	Musical Revue.	male quartet;	Edwin C. Hill.	Chemistry talk.
8:30	Intimate Revue; solo-	piano duo; Bour-	Court of Human	ERA Opera Orch-
8:45	ists; orchestra.	don concert orch.	Relations; sketch.	estra concert.
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Lee	Waltz Time; solo-	"March of Time";	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15	Perrin's Orchestra.	ists; orchestra.	news sketches.	Organ; soloist.
9:30	Phil Baker and com-	"Pops" Concert;	Hollywood Hotel;	La Paradis Band.
9:45	pany; orchestra.	recorded music.	players; soloists;	News Service.
10:00	Brahms's Liebeslieder	The First Nighter,	Louella Parsons;	Jack Fisher and
10:15	Waltzes; vocalists.	dramatic sketch.	Florito Orchestra.	his orchestra.
10:30	Jewish program;	Frank Black's Or-	The O'Flynn"; dra-	Will Alexander and
10:45	talks; music.	chestra; chorus.	matic sk.; music.	his orchestra.
11:00	Reports; speaker.	Forecasts; events.	News Service.	Ozzie Nelson and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	NBC dance music.	La Paradis Band.	his orchestra.
11:30	Freddie Martin and	Joe Reichman and	Jack Renard and	Perley Breed and
11:45	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.	his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:45 WNAC, "What the Farmer Is Entitled To," Milo Reno, editor.
11:00 WNAC, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society's Young People's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs; speakers; music.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WAAB, "Piano Pointers," piano recital and lecture by Abram Chasins.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: 4-H Clubs program.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WEEI, 2), Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's "La Traviata," with Rosa Ponselle, Lawrence Tibbett and others; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse.
3:15 WNAC, Short-wave program relay from Yugoslavia.
4:30 WNAC, "New Year's Message," Premier Ramsay MacDonald, from London.
5:30 WBZ, "What Kind of Unemployment Insurance Does America Need?" NBC talk.
6:00 WAAB, Arthur Murray, dance teacher; Earl Oxford, tenor; octet; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "One Dollar's Worth," network dramatic sketch.
7:45 WBZ, Christian Science Monitor Feature Program: analysis of "Rebuilding International Trade," article by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in Weekly Magazine Section, by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.
8:00 WBZ, Art in America: "The Modern City," NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and his Gang: soloists; chorus; orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical and dramatic program with Sigmund Romberg, composer, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: Gladys Swarthout; John B. Kennedy; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear"; Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Parade of Motordom"; description of New York automobile show.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family," musical comedy; soloists; players; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, Concert Band, Edward D'Anna, conductor.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance," three-hour dance program with Kel Murray, Xavier Cugat and Benny Goodman and their orchestras; soloists.

Sunday's Features

10:45 WNAC, Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; mixed chorus; soloists.
12:45 WNAC, "Control of Armaments Manufacture," Maj. Clement Richard Attlee.
2:30 WBZ, Radio Theater: "The Green Goddess," with Fay Bainter and Claude Rains.
2:30 WAAB (WNAC, 3), Museum of Fine Arts Concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
4:00 WEEI, Rhythm Symphony; De Wolf Hopper; Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; popular orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; soloist; male quartet; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Yehudi Menuhin, violinist; symphony orchestra, Vladimir Golschmann, conductor.
8:00 WNAC, Musical and dramatic serial, with soloists and orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Kathryn Meisle, contralto; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, Adventure of Sherlock Holmes, dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, manager and producer.
10:30 WBZ, An American Fireside: "Enjoyment and Appreciation of Music," Sigmund Spaeth, "Tune Detective," interviewed by William Lundell.

Monitor Radiocast On World Trade

THE series of weekly feature programs of selected stories from The Christian Science Monitor and its Weekly Magazine Section will be continued on Saturday, Jan. 5, at 7:45 p. m., eastern standard time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA and W1XAZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass.

Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster, will give a synopsis of "Rebuilding International Trade," an article by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, which appeared in the Weekly Magazine Section. WBZ and WBZA operate on the frequency of 990 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 303 meters. W1XAZ operates on a frequency of 9570 kilocycles, is a wavelength of 31.35 meters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, continued cold, temperature near 10 degrees tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature into the middle 20's; diminishing northwest to east and southwest winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature in west and north portions late tonight; warmer Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Saturday; slowly rising temperature in north portion late tonight; warmer Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Saturday; rising temperature Saturday from early morning.

Maine: Fair and slightly colder in the north and east portions tonight; Saturday fair with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds becoming southerly by Saturday, and fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	7	46	Minneapolis	2	2
Bermuda	64	65	New Orleans	52	64
Chicago	10	36	New York	14	50
Denver	36	50	Norfolk, Va.	32	56
Helena, Mont.	30	38	Philadelphia	18	50
Jacksonville	52	74	St. Louis	16	44
Kansas City	16	38	San Francisco	56	58
Los Angeles	54	72	Washington	24	58
Miami, Fla.	70	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 4.
B—Maximum Jan. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:37 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday, 10:52 a. m.; height, 11.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:54 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; light snowfall; depth on the ground at 8 p. m. 4.1 inches; maximum temperature 24 degrees above zero; minimum 18 above.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
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Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

"POINT VALAINE" (Colonial). Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt and Osgood Perkins in new Noel Coward play. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"HER MASTER'S VOICE" (Hollis). Comedy with Blanche Ring. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"THE PETRIFIED FOREST" (Shubert). Melodrama by Robert E. Sherwood. With Leslie Howard. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

"FLY AWAY HOME" (Plymouth). Comedy with Thomas Mitchell. 8:30. Matinee tomorrow, 2:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — Paul Whiteman and his orchestra on the stage. Screen feature, "The President Vanishes," with Osgood Perkins, Edward Arnold and Peggy Conklin. 11:05 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

EXETER—"Student Tour," with Jimmy Durante. 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. Also "Gambling."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Border Town," with Paul Muni as a Mexican casino operator with various feminine entanglements. Fenway, 1, 4, 7, 9:57. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Bachelor of Arts" with Tom Brown learning more from experience than from books, in college.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran," the beautifully photographed story of the daily struggle with the sea of the Irish islanders. Also fine arts and zoology series shorts and "Funny Little Bunnies." Walt Disney color cartoon. 1:40, 3:40, 5:38, 7:30, 9:30.

BOSTON — "The Silver Streak." Streamline train story. Vaudeville. 10:11 a. m., 1:16, 4:21, 7:26, 10:31.

KEITH'S — Katharine Hepburn in "The Little Minister," by Sir James M. Barrie. 10:13 a. m., 12:34, 3:35, 4:46, 6:57, 9:08.

STATE—"Forsaking All Others." Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Robert Montgomery striving for a full measure of gayety. Also Charley Chase in "Something Simple," and a short showing professional football plays in slow and fast motion. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

MODERN—"Behold My Wife," from Sir Gilbert Parker's "Translation of a Savage." 10:30 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8. Also "Kid Millions."

SCOLLAY — "Border Town." Vaudeville. 11:45, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25.

UPTOWN—"College Rhythm." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The White Parade."

STRAND—"The Gay Divorcee." 2:36, 5:55, 9:14. Also "Adventure Girl."

UNIVERSITY—"The Pursuit of Happiness." 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. Also "365 Nights in Hollywood."

ORPHEUM — "The Mighty Barnum," with Wallace Beery. Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

TREMONT — "Uptown New York," and "Bed of Roses." 9 a. m. to 11.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Calling on Cairo"; Willie Whopper cartoon, "Good Scout"; Lowell Thomas deep in the ocean; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — And ERA Civic Orchestra. Joint concert. Washington Irving School Center, Roslindale. 8.

ERA COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA — Baul Bauguss, conductor. Peabody Playhouse. 8.

Hockey

ARENA—Boston College vs. Northeastern, and Monitor Athletic Club vs. John Hancock. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

JOSEF HOFMANN—Pianist. Jordan Hall. 3.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MOVIES — Special program at the University Theater featuring Mickey Mouse and the West Point story, "Flirtation Walk." 10 a. m.

"MORNING VARIETIES" Indian dances; newsboy band; Bradford Washburn movies; Silly Symphony. Symphony Hall. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Curtis Beach, "Strolling Puppeteer," presents "The Three Wishes." 3.

CITY CLUB—Movies: travelogues, cartoons, sports films and other shorts. 2:15.

CLOCK SHOW—Early American clocks displayed by members of the Clock Club. 971 Commonwealth Ave. 2 to 5.

FRIENDSHIP TOUR—"Art and Architecture in the Back Bay." Assemble in Art Museum at noon for lunch, or at 1 for beginning of tour. Special guidance in museum. Leave at 2:15 for Christian Science Publishing House.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—Subject: "Is Yugoslavia a Potential Firebrand?" Copley-Plaza Hotel. 1.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Public Questions: Home and Foreign," lecture by Prof. William Starr Myers. 11 a. m.

BEEKEEPERS SOCIETY—Subject: "Uses of Honey, New and Old." Room 370, State House. 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at South Station for 1:25 train to Eliot.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Spanish Art," by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.; "French Paintings," by Miss Adlow, 2.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Malcolm Waters Davis speaks on "Disarmament Today and the Future." 1.

Standard Gas & Electric Co.

Electric output of Standard Gas & Electric Company for the week ended Dec. 29, 1934, totaled 81,706,489 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7.4 per cent, compared with the corresponding week last year, and a decrease of 7,792,338 kilowatt hours, or 8.7 per cent under the week ended Dec. 22, 1934.

Lynn Shoe Industry Scans 1935 Prospects With Optimism

NRA Hearing in Washington in January and Coming Shoe Exhibits in Three Cities Expected to Help Solve Present Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 4—Lynn, once famed as the "Shoe City of the World," today speculates on what the year 1935 may mean to its industrial strength.

Its shoemakers numbering upward of 12,000 and the majority of them skilled workmen, look forward with an optimistic eye to the possibilities which may develop through a series of events scheduled for the month of January, all of which may have an important bearing on the future of the industry locally.

Outstanding in the calendar of events for the month is the Washington NRA hearings, scheduled to open Jan. 22, to determine whether or not the shoe code warrants reopening and revision to make it more uniformly applicable in all sections where shoes are made. The Massachusetts delegation in Congress, the members of which are responsible for bringing the issue to a head, admit that they are faced with strong opposition from the rural and western communities where shoes are manufactured. The latter group, local shoe centers contend, have a distinct advantage under present provisions to market their shoes in the open market.

Awaiting Shoe Shows

Massachusetts shoe centers are also awaiting with unusual interest the outcome of the scheduled shoe shows in St. Louis, New York and Boston. The New York Show opens Jan. 6, St. Louis, Jan. 7, and Boston, Jan. 14.

These annual events in the trade have always served as barometers of future business. Previously the local centers have enjoyed their proportionate share of the business which grew out of the respective exhibitions of spring styles, and Lynn, on the strength of its reputation for the best in workmanship has always fared better than the average.

While the code question and its differentials may be a handicap to local business at the shows this year, Peter J. Walsh, counsel for the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union, who will represent the shoemakers at the Washington hearings, takes an optimistic view of the future situation in the following statement: "I have great hope that the Federal Government will change the shoe code so as to equalize competitive conditions throughout New England. I predict that within the next 12 months there will be hardly a square foot of floor space for shoe manufacture available in the city of Lynn.

"In the event the code authorities fail to do anything for the shoe workers, I have confidence in the intelligence of the shoe workers of eastern Massachusetts to the extent that I believe they can fight unfair conditions now existing.

"I believe Lynn can ultimately win such a fight because it has natural advantages such as location, nearness to supplies and markets over any other shoe city in the country, and because of the superior skill of its shoe workers. Lynn shoe workers can drive unfair competition out into the open, where they can force changes of prices and conditions so that all shoe workers shall receive a decent wage."

Lynn's contest with rural and western manufacturers is based on what is termed a "differential" which shoe authorities here declare represents approximately 10 cents per pair in the cost of manufacture between here and some of the small cities and towns of Maine and New Hampshire.

Effort for Betterment

Mayor J. Fred Manning, who has sponsored the entire movement for a review of the shoe code and collected data from shoe centers in various sections of the State, in summing up 1935 possibilities for the city says: "Much of the 1935 economic improvement for Lynn will depend upon the shoe industry. I think that all parties concerned are now fully aware of the seriousness of the situation surrounding the industries of the city and will lend themselves to some effort toward betterment. The will to do appears manifest."

Harry Read, member of the firm of Gregory & Read Co., one of the few open shops in the city, said: "Lynn factories, and this is true of the shoe manufacturing industry in common, will have a good Easter business for the early part of the new year. There undoubtedly will be somewhat of a slump in the 1935 summer period and in the fall business.

"Lynn has nothing outstanding to worry about as to the future of its shoe industry, providing it so conducts its industry as to take advantage of the improved situation, and works to acquire its fair share of business under the law of supply and demand."

First TVA Electricity Reaches Pulaski, Tenn.

PULASKI, Tenn., Jan. 4 (AP)—When a switch is closed in Pulaski's new power substation today, the city will become the first municipality in Tennessee to benefit by the Tennessee Valley Authority's cheap electricity rates.

From Wilson Dam, by way of Athens, Ala., the transmission line will bring 44,000 volts into the substation here, to be "stepped down" to 2300 volts for the municipal power plant. It will be serviced to 800 subscribers in Pulaski at 3 cents a kilowatt for the first 50; 2 cents each for the next 150; 1 cent each for the next 200, and 4 mills each for all over 200.

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Neckwear — Were $1.00 to $5.00 — Now 75c to $3.65
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Lisle Hose — Were $1.00 to $3.50 — Now 75c to $2.25
Pajamas — Were $2.50 to $5.50 — Now $1.95 to $4.15
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Background of Northwest Bears New England Pattern

Trading Voyages of Boston Merchants 150 Years Ago Laid the Foundation for Great Engineering Feats in Columbia River

New England's interest in recent engineering transformations in the Columbia River in Oregon is more than a casual one.

Local records reveal how closely New England enterprise is woven into the historical background of the western scene upon which men are now forging an empire of inexhaustible power for better industry and better living. By harnessing the Columbia's electric energy, American enterprise today is utilizing an opportunity uncovered by the daring enterprise of New England seafarers nearly a century and a half ago.

A trading voyage into unexplored waters required a lot of commercial spunk away back in 1787. It was then that a group of Boston merchants gave impetus to the undertaking that forged a lasting link between New England and Oregon by building two ships in the North River, Scituate—the Columbia and a smaller vessel called the Washington—and fitted them out for an expedition to the American Northwest and China.

Cargo of Hardware

It was customary to carry a cargo of hardware; chisels, hammers, nails, iron and copper kettles—to exchange with the Indians in the Northwest for furs which in turn were taken to China to exchange for silks and teas.

The best bargain pulled off on behalf of the owners of the Columbia and Washington was when some Indians paddled out with a load of sea otter pelts and offered them in exchange for as many chisels. The pelts were worth about $8000. Both sides were pleased with the bargain, particularly the New Englanders.

Usually a good pelt fetched six or eight chisels. The number of furs that could be "chiseled" from an Indian apparently hung on the astuteness of the Yankee trader. Business men today may see something bluntly prophetic in that old-fashioned token of exchange.

On the first voyage, John Kendrick, a Revolutionary privateersman, was captain of the Columbia. He was a native of Wareham. The house he built is still standing and it is shaded by some silver poplars he brought from California around Cape Horn. Robert Gray, master of the consort, hailed from Tiverton, R. I.

The ships left Boston Sept. 30, 1787, with sea letters from state and federal governments, and a handful of medals struck off to signalize the undertaking. These the officers were to hand out at diplomatic moments along the way. Merchants who backed the adventure derived little profit. But Boston gave the returning expedition a rousing welcome.

Salvos of Artillery

Generous salvos of artillery was Boston's way of saying it with ticker tape in 1790. Gov. John Hancock, whose bold signature on the Declaration of Independence made a big impression on George III and posterity, gave the seafarers an entertainment. An added attraction was the young Hawaiian chief the voyagers brought home from the Pacific, the first of his race ever seen in Boston.

One poor voyage deserved another try. The Columbia was sent out under Captain Gray. President Washington issued a sea letter through Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State. Robert Haswell of Nantasket shipped as mate, Joshua Caswell of Malden second mate. With a nostalgic yearning for the waving palms and booming surf of his Pacific isle, the Hawaiian chief signed on as cabin boy. Samuel Yendell of the north end shipped as carpenter. He had seen service as a boy in the old Yankee frigate Tartar. His great, great grandson is Mayor Richard Russell of Cambridge, just elected to Congress.

Captain Gray found British and Spanish voyagers already trading in the waters around what is now Oregon. But there was plenty of business for all with the fur-trapping Indians. In April, 1792, Captain Gray fell in with George Vancouver, cruising with three ships for the British Royal Navy. Captain Vancouver had made no discoveries; had Captain Gray?

Found River's Mouth

Nothing definite as yet, but it seems that the Boston skipper had found the mouth of a river in latitude 46 degrees 10 minutes. The Columbia had been hove to off the delta for nine days awaiting a chance to cross the wide bar at a favorable turn of the wind and tide.

Captain Gray decided to go back and have another try.

Two days before this meeting, Vancouver had noticed "a small river" and observed in his log that "not considering this opening worthy of more attention, I continued our pursuit to the northwest."

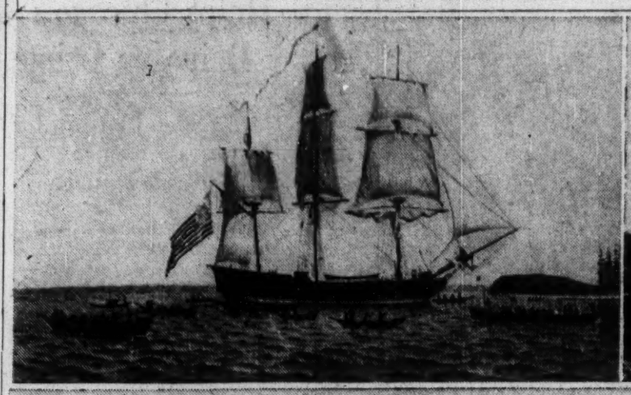
Here is an extract from Captain Gray's logbook concerning his second attempt to cross the bar:

"At eight a. m., being a little to windward of the entrance of the harbor, bore away, and run in east-north-east between the breakers, having five to seven fathoms of water. When we were over the bar, we found this to be a large river of fresh water, up which we steered. At one p. m., came to with small bower, in ten fathoms, black and white sand."

Captain Gray named the river after his ship, Columbia. Claiming the river and adjacent regions for the United States was a mere formality, a side issue to his dickering in chisels and furs and Oriental cargoes. Gray reckoned the success of his voyage by the mathematical balance on the ship's manifest.

Today the country measures it in terms that put a real appreciation on the Yankee persistence that opened the barrier to the kingdom of the American Northwest.

Factors in Discovery of the Columbia River



Upper Left by a Painting by Fred S. Cozzens, others by a Staff Photographer

Linking the Northwest to New England

Upper Left—The Columbia of Boston at Tougne Point Near the Mouth of the Columbia River in 1792. Upper Right—One of Worksheds, at Scituate, Mass., Where the Columbia Was Built. Lower—Shipyard in Scituate Where the Columbia Was Built.

All Drunken Drivers In One Maine County Scheduled for Jail

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 4 (AP)—Cumberland County clamped down on drunken drivers yesterday. Convictions mean jail sentences. No more fines or probated sentences, said County Attorney Walter M. Tapley Jr.

"We've tried those and failed. Now we're going to try jail sentences. And we mean that the respondent really will go to jail."

Mr. Tapley said the decision resulted from a conference between himself and Justice Harry Manser, presiding at the present term of superior court.

Twenty-seven motorists who appealed drunken driving sentences in municipal court were to face Judge Manser before the higher court term ends.

Imposition of jail sentences on convicted respondents, Mr. Tapley said, was decided upon as "a last resort." He said judges and prosecutors throughout the State were "at their wits' end" in seeking to curb the menace of the intoxicated driver.

Boston's Rising Budget Forces Search For New Revenues From State Sources

(Continued from Page 1)

the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel, and a measure permitting establishment of local housing authorities to speed the federal housing program in Massachusetts. The Mayor also may resubmit two of his 1934 proposals, first a bill to abolish the tax limit set for Boston annually by the Legislature, and second, a bill authorizing Boston to borrow outside its debt limit.

The gigantic "if" caused by the uncertain legislative fate of the Mayor's bills makes his budget problem doubly serious. If his program meets defeat, the Mayor has little chance of meeting the budget increase without seeking either new salary cuts, borrowing against tax titles or outside the debt limit, and effecting drastic economies.

Therefore, it is quite possible that Mayor Mansfield will include a salary reduction measure in his program, and ask the Legislature to choose between new revenue sources and salary cuts.

Borrowed on Tax Titles

As for borrowing, Mayor Mansfield has definitely stood against solving present problems at the expense of the future. Last year he escaped borrowing outside the debt limit by borrowing against tax titles, a procedure considered the better of the two by experts.

Yet undoubtedly he will hesitate to borrow more money against tax titles, as many officials believe this source now dried up. The Mayor has always opposed borrowing outside the debt limit, yet that may be his only alternative to a prohibitive tax rate.

There is some new revenue assured the city, as Boston was authorized by the 1934 Legislature to tax tangible personal property. Yet no city official even hopes that this tax will meet a large portion of the $10,400,000 budget increase.

Possible Economies

To this revenue may be added some possible economies. Before the Mayor lies the Boston Municipal Research Bureau's proposal for savings in the fire department, totaling $250,000.

Furthermore, without legislative authority, the Mayor has power to slash the pay of more than 7500 employees under his control. Yet Mr. Mansfield does not favor penalizing the minority of the 21,000 city and county employees, just because it is the only section he controls. Consolidation of departments may be effected this year with potentially extensive economies.

MARY PICKFORD'S search for HAPPINESS Now Revealed! by MARGARET E. SANGSTER

Has *America's Sweetheart* ever found the true happiness all women live for?... The life and loves of a great actress, revealing the secret heart of the brave little girl who rose from poverty and obscurity to become the world's First Lady of the screen!

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Now you can buy the Famous Fuller Fiber Broom at a new low price—the same high quality Fuller Fiber Broom that is used in more than four million homes. Light, easy to use. Sweeps cleaner than ordinary brooms, and lasts three to four times as long. Sweeps any floor surface.

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The Fuller Forked Duster cuts dusting time in half. Its split construction gets dust from corners and narrow spaces between spindles of chairs and stairways. Its arm length handle saves reaching, stooping, climbing. Made of Fuller chemically treated cotton yarn which gathers and holds dust. Order these two short-time specials from your Fuller Man today or from the Branch Office nearest you, or, write direct to Dept. M, The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Connecticut. (In Canada: Fuller Brush Company, Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.)

free

This new 32-page illustrated Fuller Manual on Beauty and Homekeeping. Ask the Fuller Man for your copy, or write direct.

Heavy Blanket of Beefless Cabbage Spreads Its Folds Over New England

The reporter said he wanted to cook up a little corned beef-and-cabbage story.

The Massachusetts ERA official in charge of commodity disbursement said that shouldn't be a difficult assignment with 5,000,000 cabbages just distributed to city and town welfare departments throughout the State.

As for the corned beef part of it—well, corned beef without cabbage to a New Englander is like corn pone without syrup to a southerner. Even if there is no mention of supplying the corned beef to go with the cabbage, it goes without saying that when the cabbage was served, there was corned beef in the background.

The huge allotment of cabbages was sent to the Massachusetts ERA from Washington. The vegetables have gone to needy families throughout the Commonwealth. If by any chance there were some families that got so many of the hard-headed green that they didn't know what to do with them, Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston ERA administrator, could have given the housewife a tip or two.

He has correspondence from a Baltimore woman evdently a connoisseur in the versatileness of the cabbage's edible qualities. She highly recommends fried cabbage. Yes, fried cabbage. She says it is a tasty and nourishing dish if you haven't anything better.

• THIS IS THE HOTEL *which everybody praises* IN NEW YORK

• The modern, smart, *friendly* hotel with 800 outside rooms, all featuring bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Convenient to everything. Single from $2.50, double from $3.50.

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Yellow Slip-pers

●● Since we became Monitor advertisers in 1930, we have received hundreds of yellow slips from Monitor readers . . . such tangible reminders are yellow slips . . . each of which seems to say: "Got your message" . . . flattering indeed to advertising genius and very pleasant to receive. ●●

Thank you—Yellow Slip-pers!

Cherry & Webb's

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Now, for America..

A REVOLUTIONARY NEW HIGH-SPEED SAFETY CAR

New 1935 Plymouth on Display Tomorrow

This New Car Offers You:

New high-efficiency Engine . . . more power on 12% to 20% less gas and oil.

Highest Compression Ratio of any car . . . without penalty of premium gas.

New Torpedo-type Safety-Steel Body. Seats 3" wider, floors 3" lower.

Improved Hydraulic Brakes stop quicker . . . Centrifuse Drums on all models.

New Syncro-Silent Transmission. New Clutch. 30% less Pedal Pressure.

Mola Steel Springs and New Weight Distribution give "Floating Ride."

New-type Sidesway Eliminator . . . assures you of new safety on curves.

Here it comes . . . the new 1935 Plymouth . . . the most beautiful low-priced car in the world.

Here is Walter P. Chrysler's Answer to America's Traffic Problem . . . See it Tomorrow

TOMORROW, PLYMOUTH ANNOUNCES a new kind of automobile. A revolutionary new high-speed safety car, engineered from the ground up, to meet the nation's modern traffic conditions.

Built under the personal supervision of Walter P. Chrysler, it satisfies today's critical need for safe transportation on our congested highways and pedestrian-crowded city streets.

We're traveling faster today. Turnpikes teem with impatient traffic.

You need speed. But speed alone is not enough. You need a car that is quick moving and fast stopping. You need much easier control and quicker response.

And to guard against the other fellow's carelessness, you need greater protection than ever . . . for you and your passengers.

That's the problem Plymouth engineers set out to meet . . . many months ago. And they solved it by building this new high-speed safety car.

You've never before . . . in all your life . . . driven a car like this. It "glides" over the bumps and ruts in the road.

This new "Floating Ride" is made possible by new weight distribution . . . the development of a sway eliminator . . . and the use of new Mola Steel front springs.

Technically, you ride at a lower "vibration rate." Actually, that means you don't bounce around the way you used to.

A New Motoring Experience

We can't describe it . . . you've got to experience it . . . the thrill you get when you step on the accelerator of this wonderful new Plymouth.

60—70—80 and it seems like 50. The improved engine has the highest compression ratio of any car ever built. Yet due to directional water circulation, calibrated ignition and full-length water jackets, gas and oil consumption is cut 12% to 20%.

Shift the gears and notice the startling smoothness of Syncro-Silent Transmission. Step on the brakes and "feel" the instant, even, Hydraulic action.

Improved Hydraulic Brakes...instant, even action.

No wonder this sensational new 1935 Plymouth is already being called "The World's Safest Low-Priced Car."

Never before has a low-priced car been so beautiful. It has long, graceful, flowing lines . . . and Airplane-type Fenders.

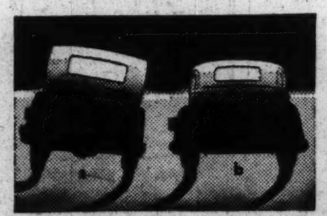
ABOVE: *Ordinary car. Center of weight in rear.*

ABOVE: *1935 Plymouth. Axle loads equalized.*

Its torpedo-type body is made entirely of steel . . . for your 100% safety.

Go see this new Plymouth "with your own eyes." Drive this history-making car. Experience its new kind of ride.

Any Dodge, De Soto or Chrysler dealer will gladly demonstrate the 1935 Plymouth.



Conventional car (a) sways on curve. New Plymouth (b) takes same curve without swaying.

Dramatic test of Plymouth's famous All-Steel Body. This year's Plymouth body is stronger than ever.

PLYMOUTH NOW ONLY $565 AND UP F. O. B. FACTORY, DETROIT

World's Safest Low-priced Car

Real Congress Works Invisibly

House Raises Sartorial Standard

Democrats Restore G. O. P. 'Gag'

Government's Forces Push Prevention of Soil Erosion as Major Project—Pictures of President Ready for Distribution to Public Schools

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — With Congress once more rounding out the Washington day, the Government is fully pictured. All three traditional branches are in full swing: Executive under President Roosevelt and with a vastly extended emergency set-up; legislative, with a new and trustful Congress, and Judicial, with the Supreme Court pondering some of the most important cases in its history. Accomplishments range from the blue prints of social security and new employment presented by President Roosevelt today, to the political maneuvers in the two chambers of Congress and the practical activity, far afield, of such groups as the soil erosion service.

The pace is hot!

How Congress Runs: The sheer machinery of Congress at the present time is interesting. The primary immediate matter is to get out the appropriation bills. With the President's annual message and his budget message out of the way the nation's finances go immediately into the hands of committees.

Under the Constitution money bills must originate in the House. This means, in effect the powerful Ways and Means Committee. This committee will hold hearings at once.

A few of the department appropriation bills are noncontroversial, and will come in shortly. They must run the gantlet of the House, then go to the Senate Finance Committee, then to the whole Senate, then to a joint conference of House and Senate. Often little regard is given to the original budget maker's recommendations.

This program means that the Senate must cool its heels for a while until the House has started work. At this session the bonus fight will occupy both Houses for a while, until the committees gather momentum.

In the Senate Joseph T. Robinson, burly majority leader from Arkansas, plans to continue the five-day week of last year so far as possible with regular week-end recesses. Even though Congress does not meet formally, however, 10, 12 and more committees may be in continuous session in both houses.

In effect there are two Congresses, one you see and one you do not see; the first very largely ratifies the work of the second. In some countries there is a tendency to turn over to commissions and civil servants the work of compiling this raw committee material of legislation; but in America Congress likes to do the work itself.

Frock Coats and Orchids: The usually baggy-kneed House outdid itself in sartorial elegance for the President's benefit—coming within almost measurable distance of the elaborate splendor in which the Senate clothes itself on special occasions.

The prosaic browns and grays which on less gala days adorn the House benches were noticeably spotted with formal black as the chamber settled down to listen to the President's message. Mauve orchids seemed the mode for the ladies, both on the floor and even more abundantly in the galleries.

Speaker Byrns set the style for the House in traditional black cutaway. His example was followed by most of the newly-elected officials of the chamber, though some few from metropolitan areas such as Representative Sol Bloom of New York, favored the short black coat with striped trousers.

Exit "Reform": It is in no attitude of carping criticism that this column points out that the Democrats who have just restored the "gag" rule in the House were the very ones who abolished it back in 1931. A mellow and philosophic attitude is the characteristic of this column, which possesses a large cellar of salt to sprinkle over claims of all sorts of reformers.

The Democrats in truth had long groaned under the Republican majority, and when they themselves came into power they could hardly consistently refuse to alter the rule which they had so roundly denounced. They made it possible for a minority of the House by petition to bring specific issues to a quick vote.

Democratic leaders paid the "reform" lip service, even though they were the first to realize that it weakened their control over orderly legislation. Dry law, bonus, the Frazier-Lemke bills were some of the measures brought quickly up by this means. Now the House leadership has finally gained self-confidence enough to restore the old gag-rule, requiring a majority rather than 145 members to report out legislation.

There is no malice in pointing out the end of a great "reform"; doubtless soon the Republicans will raise the same old hue and cry against the "gag" and "steamroller." But for the perspicacious, it might be wise to remember that the duty of a majority party in a democracy is to govern; that talk of "liberalism" in rules in Congress as it is now constituted, frequently means an appeal against the responsibilities of constituted party membership and of the two-party system.

Saving the Soil: As 1934 ended, the Federal Soil Erosion Service was combating the "farmer's most vicious enemy" on 27,300,000 acres in 31 states, it was announced today. The erosion control campaign, asserted by its director, H. H. Bennett, to be the most comprehensive campaign ever undertaken to protect and conserve the nation's most basic natural resource, has contracts with 10,000 individual farmers.

The contracts are pouring in at a rapid rate, pledging farmers for a period of five years to carry out the control measures recommended by experts. Strip-cropping, dam building, terracing, contour farming, afforestation, planting of thick-growing cover crops are a few of the measures under way.

The 32 existing projects run from 25,000 to 16,000,000 acres. Of the $20,000,000 alloted the work by PWA, $12,827,000 has been given projects already, $950,000 tentatively assigned and $6,263,000 is in reserve. CCC workers in 51 camps are doing most of the work. It is one of the projects strongly recommended by President Roosevelt today for extension to furnish work relief.

School Room Picture: A photograph of President Roosevelt, especially inscribed in his handwriting "to the pupils and teachers of the United States," is now available to every school child and teachers in the country.

When John W. Studebaker became United States Commissioner of Education, he discovered the need for a good picture of the President, to meet the many requests of pupils, teachers and parents constantly reaching the Federal Office of Education. Mr. Studebaker wrote a letter to the President, explaining the situation, asking for a suitably inscribed photograph for distribution throughout the country. A short time later, Mr. Roosevelt sent an excellent photograph to Mr. Studebaker for the purpose suggested.

Thirty thousand copies of the photograph are being run off. They are being sent out as inserts to the December issue of "School Life," Office of Education publication.

Where Chicago's Gold Coast Nudges Slum Area

Chicago Aerial Survey Company

Site of Latest Low-Cost Housing Project Under Federal Aid

Voice of Hauptmann Was Ransom Taker's, Lindbergh Testifies

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 4 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today identified the voice of Bruno Richard Hauptmann as that of the man who took ransom for his kidnaped child in a Bronx cemetery, and then was subjected to a cross-examination that sought to place the plot within the Lindbergh home.

Colonel Lindbergh said he heard the man who took the vain ransom payment say "Hey, doctor." He told the court and the jury: "That was Hauptmann's voice!"

Defense Counsel Edward J. Reilly asked the famous flier directly if he believed Hauptmann was guilty.

Colonel Lindbergh said: "Yes, I do."

Earlier in the day Mr. Reilly had announced the defense would show that Hauptmann "had nothing to do with the crime and that it was conceived in the Lindbergh home itself, but not by any member of the family."

Further, that "the kidnaping was planned and executed by a gang of five persons, whose names, naturally, we cannot disclose at this time."

Mr. Reilly made the flier show with a pointer on the state's charts the layout of the nursery and home, and wanted to know from him how servants moved about the house.

He was especially insistent upon the probability that no persons outside of the Lindbergh home would know that the Lindberghs were forced to stay in Hopewell overtime on the fateful week-end in March, 1932. Colonel Lindbergh had testified they had usually returned to Englewood on Sunday afternoon.

Yesterday afternoon the slight, brown-haired mother related what she knew of the day and night of March 1, 1932, when Baby Charles Augustus Lindbergh was stolen from the Sourland Mountains home of his famous parents.

Canada's Railwaymen Oppose Lakes Plan

OTTAWA, Jan. 4 (AP)—Opposition to the St. Lawrence Deep Waterways Scheme, approval of the Government's relief efforts and indorsation of a contributory national unemployment insurance act, were proposed to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and his associates yesterday by the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Tranportation Brotherhoods.

The railway men would have the Senate's power to veto suspended in respect to a bill that has passed the Commons twice; and broaden the scope of federal authority to enable it to enact social legislation for the benefit of the people as a whole and to regulate highway transport as a work "for the general advantage of Canada."

The St. Lawrence Deep Waterways scheme was termed untimely, adverse to the improvement of employment in both United States and Canada, unnecessary because of the existence of adequate transportation facilities sufficient for years to come, increased taxation which would be borne by people it would throw out of employment, and destructive to the present railway system.

Sinking in East River Laid to Misread Signals

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—A misunderstanding in signals sent the steamer Lexington to the bottom of the East River, testimony at a federal inquiry showed yesterday. Less than 20 hours after the tramp freighter Jane Christenson cleft the Long Island Sound steamer in twain, the steamboat inspection service opened its inquiry into the collision, with Capt. George Fried in charge.

Four members of the crew were still unaccounted for, though officers of the Lexington, including Capt. William O. Pendleton, reiterated their belief that all aboard were saved.

New York Girl Freed From German Prison

WALDMOHR, Ger., Jan. 4 (AP)—Elsa Sittell, New York girl, was freed yesterday after being held 11 days in jail allegedly for making objectionable comments on Herr Adolf Hitler.

Miss Sittell had made the trip to Europe to vote in the Saar plebiscite Jan. 13.

Townsend Plan Sound, Fantastic, Debaters Argue

Throng in Boston Hears Defense and Rejection of Recovery Scheme

Economics fell hors de combat after a tiff with the man on the street, last night, in a noisy Tremont Temple debate on the Townsend plan. It wasn't that the Townsend lecturer was either right or wrong—but simply that the highly technical and complex discussion went over the heads of the many elderly people present.

All they knew was that someone proposed to pay them each an allowance of $200 a month. They could understand that, and they wanted it. They said so with cheers and roars of approval.

The enthusiasm aroused by the Townsend Plan's promises of relief from all economic ills was strikingly evidenced as an eager crowd packed the Boston hall to hear these promises reaffirmed.

Applauded Statements

They roundly applauded the claims and statements made by the proponent of the plan, Dr. Samuel M. Dick, for many years a New England minister. But only after repeated appeals by the chairman, Robert Luce, were they persuaded to listen to the arguments of the opposition, presented by the youthful-looking wartime aviator, Karl Payne, of the National Economy League.

After the two prepared half-hour speeches, followed by a period of soothing organ music, 10-minute rebuttals completed the debate.

Mr. Luce, in opening the meeting, traced the history of the old-age pension movement in different parts of the world and asked three pertinent questions: "Why tie up industrial economics with old-age pensions? Why discriminate against agriculture by favoring industry? Why call for national, bureaucratic control, when the different states offer 48 excellent experiment stations?"

Jobs for Young People

The Townsend Plan is not essentially an old-age pension scheme, Dr. Dick hastened to explain. "The plan does not need people over 60," he said. "Eliminate them and the plan remains in its intent to aid young people to get jobs."

The $200 a month it proposes to give to each eligible person of over 60 is not to be considered as a "pension" in the old sense, he continued. The recipients would not be given a single dollar by the Government—they would simply receive the money in trust to spend within 30 days on behalf of the Government.

Mr. Payne in commenting later on the comparative affluence of Townsend pensioners inferred that although the $200 would be spent on behalf of the Government it would in fact leave the "trustees" in personal possession of goods and services which actually cost that amount in productive labor.

Not Viewed as Pension

The sum of $200 might seem large when considered as a pension, agreed Dr. Dick, but it should not be viewed in that light. It was fixed on the basis of scientific calculations, as the minimum amount which, if placed in continuous circulation, would make one new job.

Quoting Bureau of Economic Research figures to show that the national loss of purchasing power since 1929 amounts to $66,000,000,000, Dr. Dick affirmed that it had been definitely proved that the Townsend Plan would increase this at least five times.

Unlike some other Townsend Plan speakers he did not suggest a 2½ per cent transactions tax to raise the money, but a 10 per cent wholesale sales tax instead.

Tax on Wholesalers

Any wholesaler would regard such a tax in the light of a salesman's commission if it brought about a five-fold increase in his business, he said, and therefore he would charge the retailer nothing extra and retail prices would not rise.

Mr. Payne asked in vain for figures showing the basis of the important five-fold increase in purchasing power and business. Said he: "The $1,500,000,000 bonus money disbursed three years ago to war veterans almost equals the amount of the proposed Townsend Revolving Fund. Why did it not bring about the same beneficial results as those promised—instead of having no effect at all upon business activity?"

Dr. Dick reiterated, however, that under the Townsend Plan the fund would be of the "revolving" type, and would not be paid out directly except "in trust."

To Mr. Payne's computations that the result of the plan would be that 50 per cent of the national income would be turned over to 7 per cent of the people, Dr. Dick replied: "Shall we be afraid of a 10 per cent sales tax if it restores the lost $66,000,000,000 of purchasing power?"

Question of Tax Drain

"But what proof have we that it will?" insisted Mr. Payne, quoting Government figures to show that the national income is now $47,500,000,000, of which $9,500,000,000 is taken in taxes. "Now along comes the Townsend Plan and demands $24,000,000,000 of the remaining $38,000,000,000" to pay to 7 per cent of the population, he said.

"But," declared Dr. Dick, "the Government is now planning to raise $9,000,000,000 to spend on direct relief through public works. If that can be raised, why cannot the Townsend Plan, which would eliminate the necessity for it, be obtained still more easily?"

In conclusion, Mr. Payne referred to estimates of the plan made by President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and other administration officials, as being "visionary," "fantastic" and "impractical." Amid sounds of disapprobation, he called for support of the Administration's decision and present plans.

Chevrolet Standard Types Show Advance in Price

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4—Chevrolet officially announced the prices on its 1935 models today, ranging from $475 to $550 on standard cars, somewhat higher than last year's figures at the factory.

Prices on the standard models were reported as follows: coupe, $475; coach, $485; sedan, $550; phaeton, $495; sport roadster, $465. The de luxe line sells as follows: Coupe, $560; coach, $580; sedan, $640; sport coupe, $600; town sedan, $615; sport sedan, $675.

Last year's prices ranged from $465 to $495 on standard models.

Coal Miners End Strike

WILKESBARRE, Penna., Jan. 4 (AP)—The strike against the Glen Alden Coal Company was ended by unanimous vote of the Glen Alden General Mine Committee of the United Anthracite Miners of Pennsylvania, on Jan. 1. The industrial relations board of the Chamber of Commerce will negotiate adjustment of grievances.

Better Housing Helps Chicago's Drive on Crime

Third Site Chosen for Workers' Homes at Moderate Rentals

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Better citizenship as well as better housing is an objective of the Federal Government's $32,000,000 slum clearance enterprise here—one of the two largest in the United States.

The three sites chosen for the nearly 7000 new homes for small wage earners in Chicago are thought by experts to be strategic ones in the drive against crime. The last one selected, on the "near" north side, for which property titles are being searched this week, touches on a district called "Little Hell" because of notorious crimes committed there.

All three neighborhoods have rather high delinquency rates, as revealed in studies of Chicago court records made by Clifford R. Shaw, sociologist. But the areas selected are not the worst spots in the city, either from the standpoint of housing or of crime. Rather they are neighborhoods which, while suffering from bad living conditions now, have in them the possibility of making good residential sections, according to Coleman Woodbury, executive director of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Convenient for Workers

Mr. Woodbury thinks government officials have chosen wisely indeed. The sites are not so close to industrial areas that they threaten to be engulfed, yet near enough to them to be convenient for working people. And the people living in them are on the whole those who are capable of appreciating good housing.

The population of the last site chosen is about 50 per cent Italian, the remainder Germans and Poles, according to F. J. C. Dresser, associate director of housing in charge of the Chicago PWA enterprise. An exception in the district are the tenants of the Marshall Field Garden Apartments, who are chiefly professional and business people attracted by the social features of the Field Estate's private housing venture.

Writing of the foreign residents of this very neighborhood, Harvey W. Zorbaugh, author of "The Gold Coast and the Slum," explained why they live in such bad quarters. "The foreign colony," he wrote, "is found in the slum, not because the immigrant seeks the slum, nor because he makes a slum of the area in which he settles, but merely because he finds there cheap quarters in which to live, and relatively little opposition to his coming."

Many Vacant Buildings

But the fact remains that delinquency rates in these sections are high. A visit to the 90 acres chosen for clearance on the north side shows that this may be due to factors largely beyond the control of individual inhabitants.

The quarter abounds in vacant, boarded-up store buildings—made-to-order hideouts for criminals. Houses seem to be thrown around here and there without plan. Fairly decent houses rub shoulders with old fire traps. One house may have fresh curtains at the windows and its box of sweet basil growing on the back porch, while next door is a tumble-down dwelling too old to get tenants, but still trying to find them with a dirty "For Rent" sign.

Yet some groups of houses, poor as they are, have a suggestion of hominess about them, and this quality the government housing people intend to preserve. No standardized apartment plans are to be used. Chicago architects who design the buildings will be instructed to study the living habits and national characteristics of the present tenants and adapt their plans to them, said Mr. Dresser. Three-story houses rather than regular apartment buildings are proposed.

Room for Gardens

Most important of all there is to be plenty of garden space. This is something this congested section has woefully lacked. The new project calls for 63 acres of park and playground in the 90-acre project. It is possible to keep this ratio and still house about the same number of persons who now live here, Mr. Dresser believes.

Will the present tenants be able to pay the rents charged for the improved quarters? This is a question that can only be answered in practice. Mr. Dresser says the average rentals should be about the same as those charged in good times for the old run-down dwellings, an average of $28 a month, although accurate estimates cannot yet be made.

One housing authority said he thought the present tenants could afford to live in the new houses if their families weren't too large and if they had steady jobs. Every effort is to be made to keep the homes for those for whom they are intended—the low-wage earner.

Indeed, if it is found through condemnation proceedings that the real estate in this section is too high to permit true low-rent housing, the project will be moved elsewhere, it was announced by Harold L. Ickes, administrator of the PWA.

The west side project, to cost, like that of the north side, about $12,500,000, is the farthest along. A south side project for Negroes, costing $7,000,000 has been begun. In all three projects, enough land is being acquired to keep a ratio of 60 per cent park to 30 per cent buildings.

Secret Venire Found Success in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Jefferson County's new secret venire law has proven a success as a law enforcement measure, according to officials.

The secret venire law, approved by the Legislature on Oct. 7, 1932, makes it unlawful in Jefferson County for the identity of jurors to be disclosed before their names are called in open court. The law was passed to prevent jury tampering and to prevent attorneys from "contacting" jurors before cases in which they were interested went to trial.

Before the bill's passage, the identity of jurors was public property as soon as their names were drawn from the jury box. This is about three weeks before they serve.

"I think the bill has been of considerable value to this office," Solicitor George Lewis Bailes said. "It is practically impossible now for defense attorneys to find how jurors stand on any particular case before the jurors appear in court."

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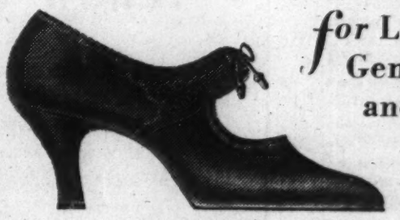
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Gay Garb of Diplomatic Corps Gives White House Reception Picture of World's Costuming

President and Mrs. Roosevelt Greet Representatives of Many Lands—Violets Worn as Official Flower —Marine Band Orchestra Plays

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—The Diplomatic Corps donned its gayest gold braid and most dashing headgear last night to make a brilliant occasion of the annual White House reception given in its honor.

Washington's cosmopolitanism was at its height when President and Mrs. Roosevelt shook hands with Otto Wadsted, the Minister from Denmark, whose scarlet coat was covered in front with gold braid; then with Mme. Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister, whose native costume of blue and silver brocade was given a Parisian air by the diamond tiara on her sleek black hair; then with attachés of the Soviet Embassy in dull brown garbardine blouses who tramped over the highly polished floors with heavy boots.

It is because of color such as this that invitations to the diplomatic reception are more highly-prized than those to the four others which are to follow this winter. Despite wishes for invitations expressed by many, the list was held to between 1200 and 1500. President and Mrs. Roosevelt took up their station in front of a bank of ferns in the Blue Room sharply at 9 p. m. and it was about 10:15 before the end of the line of guests had passed and the President retired upstairs.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Gown

Mrs. Roosevelt was wearing her gay Christmas party gown of red velvet trimmed with bands of gold cloth. After the President had gone upstairs, she made a tour of the East Room, where guests were dancing; of the Red and Green Rooms, where they were chatting, and the State Dining Room, where punch, lemonade and fancy cakes were served from a table that stretched the length of the room.

Violets were the Roosevelt flower for the party. From the President's mother down to the newest "in-law," Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt, most of the feminine members of the family and their house guests wore large fragrant violets sent by a co-operative florists' association, located near Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Carnations and roses from the White House greenhouses decorated the ballrooms, which were resplendent in new or renovated brocades and sparkling chandeliers. Music was furnished by the red-coated Marine Band Orchestra, led by Capt. Taylor Branson.

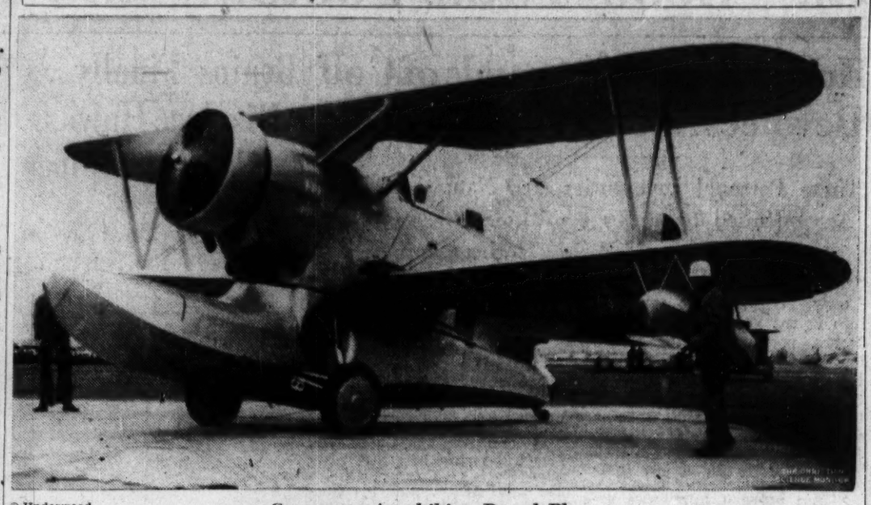
Borahs in Attendance

The most important news item of the evening developed when Senator William E. Borah, who shuns social life in the capital, made his appearance with his wife. Every year he is invited to the diplomatic reception as a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, but last night was the first occasion that old timers had ever seen him accept. Asked about it, the Senator said he had come "out of respect for the President."

Even his high respect for the President could not drag Vice-President John N. Garner and Mrs. Garner to the party, however. They very seldom break their 10 p. m. "lights out" rule. The Cabinet procession which accompanied the President from the elevator to the Blue Room was complete except for Mrs. James A. Farley, wife of the Postmaster General, and Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson.

A number of prominent Republicans were present, including former Vice-President Curtis and his sister, Mrs. Dolly Gann; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth; former Secretary of War and Mrs. Patrick J. Hurley; Mrs. William N. Doak, wife of the former Secretary of Labor, and Senator and Mrs. James J. Davis.

New Guardian of the Coast Line



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Grumman Amphibian Patrol Plane

One of Nine Delivered to the United States Coast Guard to Meet Demand for a Light and Speedy All-Purpose Amphibian.

The United States Coast Guard logically adopted airplanes as welcome and necessary units for the emergency services it performs as guardian of the coast lines. Included in its emergency duties are assistance to vessels in distress, protection of the customs revenue, suppression of mutinies aboard ships and provision for safety of life on navigable waters during regattas and marine parades.

The Grumman amphibion shown here, of which nine have been recently delivered to the Coast Guard, is a smaller type than the twin-engined Douglas amphibions used by the Coast Guard and is a light all-purpose amphibion which could be used for litter bearing or aerial photography missions. It is constructed entirely of metal with the exception of the wings and control surfaces, which are fabric covered.

Geneva Critical Of Money Japan Spent on Isles

League Requests Details of 'Port Development' Under Mandates

GENEVA, Jan. 4 (AP)—The permanent mandates commission of the League reported today that sums Japan announced she spent purely for civil and commercial purposes on ports on islands in the Pacific held by it under mandate are disproportionate to the volume of commercial activity.

Further particulars on the expenditure were asked in the next Japanese report.

A Tokyo representative in his previous report sought to allay "suspicions" expressed in Geneva that Japan is building fortifications or constructing naval bases in the Marshall, Caroline, Ladrone or Pelew Islands, granted her after the World War.

The mandates commission has issued a communiqué, saying "suspicions were constantly giving rise to comment in the world press, and one method of refuting them would be to afford free and unrestricted access to the islands for foreign travelers and vessels."

Miss Abbott Is Medal Winner For 1934 Service to Children

Award Made by the Parents Magazine Based on Outstanding Work of the Chief of the United States Children's Bureau

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Miss Grace Abbott, for 13 years chief of the United States Children's Bureau, has been given the Parents' Magazine 1935 medal for outstanding service to children. The award was made this afternoon at the close of a two-days' conference on the 1935 needs of children, at which Mr. George J. Hecht, publisher of the Magazine, announced the inauguration this month of a weekly newspaper for girls and boys.

Miss Abbott, who was unable to be present, sent a paper in which she advocated a federal law for the promotion of maternal and infant health and federal grants in aid of education and mothers' pensions.

As read by Mrs. Clara Savage Littledale, editor of the magazine, Miss Abbott's statement included the following: "In the states much needed state and county-wide services should be initiated or strengthened. The rural children's need will be better served when archaic taxation systems are overhauled by the states and when state equalization funds insure a more equal distribution of the costs of education, health, and social services for children. There are more children in rural than in urban communities, so that intelligent provision for rural children is our most important conservation program."

The depression is rendering a great service to education, according to Dr. John K. Norton, chairman of the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education who declared that "the downward trend has been checked" and that "by 1940 I expect to be able to say that, so far as education was concerned, the depression was a great success."

Dr. Norton predicted that out of the depression will come minimum educational support for each child, financed jointly by the nation and the states under arrangements which require all states to contribute according to their tax-paying ability.

Ratification of the Child Labor Amendment by New York State was urged by Homer Folks, secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, and by Dr. John L. Rice, city health commissioner, representing Mayor Fiorello [illegible] LaGuardia, who was in Washington.

Oil Workers Oppose Tax in Louisiana Promoted by Long

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 4 (AP)—Revolt against Senator Huey P. Long's oil refining tax was brewing today. Oil refinery workers were summoned to a mass meeting to be held tomorrow night, to protest the tax, and an appeal for aid has been dispatched by 27 Standard Oil Company employees to President Roosevelt.

The Standard Oil Company plant announced yesterday that the tax of 5 cents a barrel on the refining of oil made it necessary to begin "laying off" employees and moving some of its equipment next week. The tax will become effective on Jan. 9.

Senator Long was busy completing the purchase of radio station WDSU in New Orleans for Louisiana State University.

The oil workers in their telegram to President Roosevelt said that because of the tax "several thousand persons in this plant face ultimate unemployment." They declared that the tax, which is expected to provide revenue of from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 annually, was passed by a subservient Legislature at Senator Long's bidding without "giving the people an opportunity to protest."

Whalen Shoulders New York Relief

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Grover A. Whalen, prominent in business and local Democratic politics, and chairman of the Retail Code Authority of the city, is today organizing an advisory council on taxes for the relief of the unemployed, which he will head at the request of Comptroller Frank J. Taylor.

Mr. Whalen directed the forces organized by the business men of the city to defeat the LaGuardia relief tax program and has been a particularly militant opponent of the sales tax, which now constitutes the back-log of these levies to fund the city's share of the jobless relief costs this year.

The comptroller said he had decided to set up a special citizen's committee as a clearing house for all complaints and suggestions regarding the administration and collection of taxes to enable him to formulate equitable regulations.

Speed Record Claimed For Transport Plane

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Speeding through the air at nearly four miles a minute from Chicago to Cleveland yesterday afternoon, a United Air Lines plane piloted by Harry Bitterman and John Ames set a transport ship record of one hour and 23 minutes for the 319 miles, seven minutes faster than the previous best time.

The plane carried eight passengers and express, averaging 230 miles an hour.

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College Students Favor New Plan—Cobb Talks Football and Herbert Jaques, Golf

Students' Body Is in Favor Of Proposed Plan

National Federation Is Behind Subsidizing Athletes Openly

Followers of intercollegiate athletics are just now much interested in the plan whereby open subsidizing of college athletes can be carried on throughout the United States, as recently accepted by the National Students' Federation of America at its annual meeting in Boston. The proposal was placed before the federation by Samuel A. Bornstein, managing editor of the Boston University News. The motion to accept the plan was not unanimous, but the majority was in favor. It was easily the outstanding business of the meeting.

The proposal, which is one of the boldest ever undertaken by a college student body, came after the Football Coaches' Association failed to straighten out the question of subsidizing at its annual meeting in New York. The plan as Bornstein placed it before the students' federation is as follows:

Be it resolved that we, the National Students' Federation of America, are strenuously opposed to the continued violation of the amateur rules regarding the subsidization of athletes by American colleges and universities, and,

Be it further resolved that we go on record as favoring the open subsidization of athletes, providing they have certain qualifications of character, scholarship and athletic ability, such qualifications to be determined by officials of the individual college and university, and such subsidization to be handled through recognized college and university channels.

Bornstein said recently that he believed his new plan would greatly decrease, and in some cases entirely wipe out, the underhand methods now used by some colleges to get star high and preparatory school athletes to attend their institutions. A subsidizing fund would be raised by each college, mainly through the alumni, and this money would be passed out in the way of scholarships to young athletes who, under ordinary conditions, could not afford to take a college course. This would, of course, help the young man gain an education and also give the college another star athlete.

Offers New Plan

Samuel A. Bornstein

Bornstein makes it plain, however, that before any athlete would enter college, he must positively pass the entrance examination as required by every other student. At the present time, even though colleges claim to be strictly against hiring athletes, it is well known that this practice is carried out in some of the larger institutions.

Under the new proposal, as Bornstein points out, boys would not need to feel that they received their education or played varsity football, simply because some powerful alumni representative sneaked them in the back door. Any money that an alumni wished to contribute toward bringing a better football team to his alma mater, could be given to the university authorities who could go out and openly pay the tuition of some prospective star or stars.

Considerable time would be spent, if the plan were carried out, by a special investigation board, to make certain that every athlete under consideration ranks high scholastically and physically as well as athletically.

Sporting Around the Hub

NEW ENGLAND'S sectional three-cushion amateur billiards championship is scheduled to get under way on Jan. 9 at the Twentieth Century Billiard Company rooms, 63 Summer Street, Boston, and continue through to Jan. 25. It will be a round-robin tourney, all games to be played at 40 points. The winner will be eligible for the United States championship finals, Feb. 4, at Philadelphia. Entries close tomorrow with A. E. Snodgrass, manager, Twentieth Century Club. Among those who have sent in their entries are Carl Lacascio, Arlington; Edwin Tucker, Dedham, past New England champion; Edward Everett, Brookline; Joseph Kelly, South Boston; John Mills, Boston, and Charles Perry of Wollaston.

* * *

Ambrose Isele has been re-elected commodore of the South Boston Yacht Club. Isele has been named for a third term, defeating his opponent, Anthony V. Turner, by a close vote. Other officers elected are: William Edstrom, vice-commodore; Albert Baker, rear commodore; Frank Manning, secretary; Frank Hurley, treasurer; Dr. James J. Regan, fleet surgeon, and Carl Gabele, measurer.

* * *

Bill Dingwell of Milton has returned to strengthen the Northeastern University hockey team which meets Boston College in the Boston Arena tonight. Dingwell started practice during the Christmas vacation and replaces Andrew Abbott of East Weymouth. Northeastern lost to the Eagles, 5 to 4, three weeks ago. The Monitor hockey team will play John Hancock between the periods of the college game tonight.

* * *

The University Club of Boston is to hold its fourth annual New England intercollegiate indoor track and field championship games at the Boston Garden, Feb. 16.

* * *

Nancy Safford, Boston golfer, yesterday won the Silver Foils golf tournament at the Pinehurst (N. C.) Country Club, carding a 28 for the best selected nine holes of 18.

* * *

Massachusetts Institute of Technology hockey team journeys to Amherst tomorrow to take on the Massachusetts State College team for the first game of the new year for the Cambridge group. The contest will be the first of the season for Mass. State.

* * *

Oscar Hedlund, track coach at Massachusetts Technology, has been named by the University Club to take over one of the vacancies on the University Club track committee.

* * *

It appears that the opening Massachusetts Golf Association tournament, scheduled for Wollaston for tomorrow, will be postponed again. The tourney was originally slated for New Year's Day. Now the golfers hope to be able to play the event on Feb. 22.

* * *

Wallace Hedquist of Worcester, holder of the United States amateur 100-yard freestyle championship and a star sophomore prospect on Boston University's swimming team, will be out of competition for at least a month. The Terriers face M. I. T., Harvard, Coast Guard and Bowdoin in the next four weeks.

* * *

The women's division of the Boston Badminton League started play yesterday with six matches, three in Class A and a similar number in Class B. In the A division, Weston defeated Bird and Bat, 3—1; Brookline beat Weston, 3—1; and Old Orchard scored a clean sweep over Tennis and Badminton. In Class B Concord defeated Cambridge, Swampscott beat Newton Badminton and Badminton and Tennis downed Chestnut Hill, all by 2-to-1 scores.

* * *

John J. Loonie has been re-elected commodore of the Columbia Yacht Club of South Boston for the fourth consecutive term. Charles W. Gove has been elected vice commodore and Isadore Bromfield rear commodore.

* * *

Brooklyn Visitations staved off a powerful rally by the Boston Trojans in the closing minutes of the professional basketball game played at the Boston Arena last night. The visitors won the game by a margin of two points, 35 to 33.

* * *

R. V. (Dick) Wakeman of the Union Boat Club and J. G. Cornish of the Harvard Club advanced to the final round of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament yesterday. Wakeman defeated J. M. Hall of Lincoln's Inn in a five-game battle, scored at 15—13, 15—11, 13—15, 13—15, 15—2. Cornish held his match with Harry K. Cross of the Union Boat Club to four games. The scores: 11—15, 15—10, 15—10, 15—13.

M. C. C. Scores 87, Runs

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 4 (Canadian Press)—Batting strongly, the visiting Marylebone Cricket Club scored 87 runs for the loss of only one wicket at lunch time in yesterday's second match against a selected Barbados eleven. Capt. R. E. S. Wyatt made a fine stand, having tallied 46 as the teams left the field. A crowd of 2000 was on hand for the start of the three-day engagement—second of the English tour—which opened under brilliant weather and with a perfect wicket.

Tennis Players In Denial That They Will Turn Pro Now

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Bill O'Brien's statement that he expected to sign Frederick J. Perry, Helen H. Jacobs and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall to professional tennis contracts and open an American tour with them March 20 today brought denials from all three that they had any such plans.

"His statement that he offered me $15,000 and I demanded $20,000 is ridiculous," said Miss Jacobs, the United States champion, in London. "I have not the slightest intention of turning professional this year."

Mrs. Whittingstall, one of England's ranking players, said she had not received an offer and that she would decline one if she did: "I should not dream of forsaking my amateur status."

Perry, in Melbourne, Australia, told the Evening Standard of London by telephone that he expected to return to London "as an amateur" and that he would remain an amateur "unless they give me a million pounds."

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Professional tennis struck another heavy blow at the amateurs last night when William F. (Bill) O'Brien, sports promoter, announced he had virtually signed Helen H. Jacobs, United States women's champion; Fred Perry of England, world's leading singles player, and Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall, another British star.

Although he made it clear that none yet had signed a contract, O'Brien declared he had offered Miss Jacobs $20,000, Perry $40,000 and Mrs. Whittingstall $10,000 for a professional tour starting in March and that he was sure all three would accept.

So certain is he that they will sign, O'Brien said, that he already has leased Madison Square Garden for March 20, when he hopes all three will make their professional debuts. The tour, as O'Brien plans it, will last through June, with H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. as the fourth member.

Tilden Expresses Doubt

O'Brien made his announcements at a dinner in honor of George Martin Lott Jr. and Lester Rollo Stoefen, the latest additions to his professional troupe.

William T. (Big Bill) Tilden 2d, O'Brien's business associate, addressed the diners with some doubt as to Perry turning professional.

"It is my personal opinion," said Tilden, "that Perry will not turn professional until next fall at the earliest.

"As far as Miss Jacobs and Mrs. Whittingstall are concerned, I can truthfully say that they are seriously considering professional offers and it wouldn't surprise me if they accept them."

Should O'Brien snare Miss Jacobs, Mrs. Whittingstall and Perry, three more of the world's leading players will be lost to amateur tennis.

Miss Jacobs, now 26 years old, has been national champion for three successive yars and a powerful factor in American Wightman Cup play. Mrs. Whittingstall, a British star for 10 years, won the American mixed doubles crown with Henri Cochet in 1927 and the American women's doubles title with Betty M. Nuthall in 1931. In the latter year she was ranked No. 3 on the world's women's tennis list.

Perry a Sensation

Perry has been the sensation of men's tennis for the past two years. In addition to helping the British win the Davis Cup from France in 1933 and retain it against America's challenge last year, he found time to win the American singles title in 1933, defeating J. H. (Jack) Crawford of Australia, and retain it in 1934, conquering Wilmer L. Allison Jr. During the past summer he also defeated Crawford for the all-English singles championship at Wimbledon.

After winning the Pacific Southwest (United States) and Pacific Coast singles title in the fall of 1934, he began a tour of Australia and, apparently over-tennised, suffered frequent defeats.

Hundreds of Thousands of Golf Devotees Are Now Taking Stock

'These Personal Inventories Are Natural and Are Accompanied by a Hope of Lower Scores That Springs Eternal,' Writes Herbert Jaques

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—"The turn of the year," writes Herbert Jaques, president of the United States Golf Association, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, "affects us in many ways, touching even our golf. It is a season when hundreds of thousands of golf devotees subject their games to stock-taking and overhauling, then make resolutions.

"These personal inventories are quite natural. They are accompanied by a hope of lower scores that springs eternal. Old hooks and slices are forgotten. Great deeds of the champions are recalled and become fresh inspiration. So also with the best shots and scores of the last season, which form the bases of innumerable resolves ushering in the new year.

"This is also a large part of the true spirit of golf—a continual hopeful striving for the best, regarding past mistakes as stepping stones rather than stymies; and, if we had to guess, we would say it motivates 999 out of every 1000 persons who play the game. Golfers live in hope and resolution.

"Looking ahead to 1935, there is not merely hope but solid reason for believing a bigger and better golf year is in store.

"Business which effects our leisure is steadily improving. Golf and country clubs have long since put their affairs in order and are managed better and more economically than ever before. Southern resorts are anticipating one of the best seasons on record. There is every reason to be confidently optimistic in forecasting the business end of golf.

"On the playing side, I hope every golfer will realize how closely the United States Golf Association has come into contact with his game through the influence of our 1934 amateur championship. The tournament proper was entirely at match play for the first time since 1903 and embraced a field of 188. Its influence has been far-reaching.

"It has clearly demonstrated that match play provides the more suitable competition for the amateur golfer, that a round of 18 holes is sufficient to produce the winner in 90 per cent of championship matches, that the quality of golf is better, the interest keener, and that more than three hours of sustained concentration imposes an unfair burden upon a competitor whose livelihood is not from golf.

"The greater the appreciation of these, time-tried procedures, the more enjoyment the game is sure to provide. May the advent of 1935 bring a happy new year and a renewal of the spirit which golf enriches us all."

N. Y. U. First Foils Trio Takes Junior Team Championship

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The first varsity foils team of New York University, composed of Hugo Castello, Fred Kornfeld and George Lesser, won the first fencing event of the new year yesterday evening, when they captured the junior foils team championship at The Fencers Club. They thus became the first custodians of the new York University trophy, presented previously to the match by a group of alumni of the Hall of Fame.

The new regulations, involving entry a week before, were in full effect, and several candidates were rejected for failing to comply with it. But Harold S. Van Buskirk, chairman of the bout committee, was inflexible, and accepted only eight teams.

The other seven teams were composed as follows:

New York Athletic Club—E. S. Ascel, Lieut. Fred R. Weber, Ralph M. Marson.
University Fencers Club—José R. de Caprilles, E. H. McLendon, Max Kapner.
New York University, First Team—Norman Lewis, Murray Steyer, Cornell Veenstra.
Saltus Fencing Club—Walter White, Harold Ellison, Theodore Green.
The Fencers Club—Wallace H. Goldsmith, R. S. Driscoll, Irving Cantor.
College of the City of New York—Cornel Wilde, Emil J. Goldstein, Nathaniel Lubell.
New Haven Fencers Club—Donald Cetrulo, Philip Viscidi, Maurice Grasson.

In the first round, the second team of New York University defeated New York Athletic Club, 5-4; University Fencers eliminated Saltus Club, 5-2; City College prevailed over The Fencers Club, 5-1, and the ultimate winner scored over New Haven, 5-1.

In the semifinal, University Fencers put out the second New York University team, 5-2, and the first team scored over City College, also at 5-2.

The final round was hard fought. The New York University team took a lead of 4-1, but Max Kapner halted the rout, and the next three bouts went to the graduates. But finally Castello defeated McLendon, to give his team the victory, 5-4.

College Hockey Result

McGill 2, Baltimore 2.

Jack Summers Wins Long, Close Match

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 4 (AP)—The defending champion, 40-year-old John L. (Jack) Summers of Boston, narrowly escaped elimination last night in the second round of the United States professional squash racquets championship.

After easily disposing of a younger opponent, John Doherty of Philadelphia, in straight games in the first round, Summers was forced to call on his last reserve to put out a fast-stroking star from Baltimore, Harry Goodheart.

In the longest match of the day, Summers finally won, 15—8, 11—15, 15—11, 14—16, 18—15. Goodheart earlier had put out H. Conlon of Buffalo, 18—13, 15—7, 17—14.

Surviving the second-round matches were Johnny Skillman of Yale; Ben Pope of Pittsburgh, Jimmy Tulley of the Merion Cricket Club; Ed Stapleton of Boston; Jack Macklin of Buffalo, who staged an upset in eliminating Ed Faulkner of Philadelphia; Summers and Don Martella of Wilmington, Del., and Tom Iancellie of Jersey City. The last two drew byes.

Hubbell Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Contract troubles may arise to beset Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants before the 1935 season opens, but none of them will be caused by Carl Owen Hubbell, crack left-hander. Hubbell's contract was sent out from the Giants' office here Saturday and yesterday the club announced it had come back—signed—via air mail from Meeker, Okla. Although the exact figures were not announced, Hubbell's quick acceptance indicated he would get at least as much as he did in 1934, reported to be around $18,000. The club could not very well give him a cut in view of the fact that he led National League pitchers in effectiveness for the second year in succession.

Chess Leaders Hold Places

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 4 (AP)—Adjournment of three games left the positions of the three leaders undisturbed when fifth-round play was concluded today in the international chess masters' tournament. Results of completed games: Alfonso Aguirre, Mexico, defeated Orlando Dunalt, Mexico. Capt. J. J. Araiza, Mexican national champion, won from Maj. Juan Lerdo de Tejara, Mexico. Joaquin Medina, Mexico, defeated Aviles Solares, Mexico. Col. Manuel Soto-Larrea, Mexico, defeated Abel Perez in a game adjourned from the second round. The three leaders are Arthur W. Dake of Portland, Ore., Reuben Fine of New York and Moises Glico, Mexico, all of whom have won four games and lost none.

College Basketball Results

Adrian 37, John Carroll 21.
Butler 37, Chicago 31.
Case 33, Evansville 27.
Centenary 44, Illinois Wesleyan 29.
Cornell 28, Alfred 26.
Drake 58, Lehigh 32.
East Stroudsburg S. T. 44, Wheaton 43.
Kansas T. 29, Colorado 15.
Michigan 44, Colgate 41.
Ohio Northern 25, Bluffton 22.
Rutgers 37, Princeton 25.
Wash. State 51, Montana 33.
Waynesburg 41, Glenville 36.
Western Reserve 50, Ohio 40.
Westminster 33, Carnegie Tech 30.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
London	11	2	5	59	32	22
Buffalo	8	2	8	41	40	16
Cleveland	8	0	10	45	54	16
Windsor	8	2	8	37	38	16
Detroit	8	3	9	42	45	16
Syracuse	7	1	10	44	49	14

Result Jan. 3

Detroit 7, Syracuse 4, overtime.

Cricket Match Drawn

SYDNEY, Australia, Jan. 4 (Canadian Press)—The Sheffield Shield interstate cricket match between New South Wales and Queensland ended in a draw yesterday with expiration of the four-day time limit. The scores were: New South Wales, 318 and 186 for four wickets (Brown 89, Fingleton 108); Queensland, 494 (Andrews 253, Bensted 155, Chilvers three for 91).

Bruins Finally Displace Hawks For First Place

Stern Chase Since Season Opened—Rangers and Maroons Also Win

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	11	1	8	48	40	23
Chicago	10	2	8	39	30	22
Detroit	8	3	9	54	42	19
Rangers	7	1	10	46	64	15
Canadian Division						
Toronto	16	1	4	60	40	31
Montreal	11	1	6	50	33	23
Americans	7	3	10	41	49	17
Canadiens	5	3	11	34	48	13
St. Louis	4	3	14	31	59	11

Results Jan. 3

Boston 2, Canadiens 1.
Rangers 3, Detroit 2.
Montreal 3, St. Louis 0.

At last the Boston Bruins have overhauled and passed the Chicago Black Hawks for first place in the American Division of the National Hockey League. The stern chase has been on since the opening of the present season. Bruins defeated Canadiens, 2 to 1, at Montreal last night, while the Hawks were idle. It was a particularly gainful victory in regard to the standing for the Bruins, because Rangers, fourth-place team, defeated Detroit Red Wings, 3 to 2, and Red Wings were close upon the heels of the Bruins. The other game saw the fast-traveling Montreal Maroons shut out the St. Louis Eagles at St. Louis, 3 to 0.

Both the Bruins and Canadiens were weakened in man power. The visiting Boston contingent missed Charlie Sands, right winger on the Stewart-Beattie line, and Canadiens recruited the services of Paul Runge and Leo Bourgault from Quebec Beavers to replace the ailing Paul Raymond and Roger Jenkins, respectively.

In two previous games Tiny Thompson, Boston goaler, had shut out Canadiens, but last night Armand Mondu broke that goalless situation by stickhandling through the entire Bruin team to beat Thompson single-handed at 7m. 8s. of the opening period. Beattie tied it up on a passout from Eddie Shore in the same session and Dit Clapper scored the winning goal in combination with Max Kaminsky after 15 minutes of the second period. Bruins resorted to strict defensive measures after taking the lead. It was a clean game, Kaminsky receiving the only penalty, for tripping.

Rangers displayed an improved brand of hockey to please a home crowd of close to 9000 people in the Garden. John Ross Roach, veteran Detroit goalie who returned to N. H. L. competition a short while ago and turned in two successive shutouts, finally was beaten when Murray Murdoch went through to score on a play with Lynn Patrick. Wings tied it up in the second period, and Rangers went ahead in the first minute of the final session with the Cook brothers combining. Wings once more came from behind, but Bun Cook capitalized for the winning goal on a play with Frank Boucher at 10m. 2s.

St. Louis Eagles gave the Montreal Maroons plenty of opposition during the first two periods last night, but, hampered by penalties, they wilted before the aggressive visitors in the final period to lose 3—0. The game had gone seven minutes into the final session without a score when Herb Cain converted a pass from Bob Gracie. Baldy Northcott teamed with Jimmy Ward and Hooley Smith for the next goal with Brydson in the penalty box at 10m. 43s. and while the Eagle player was serving out a 10-minute misconduct infraction Jimmy Ward teamed with Allan Shields for the third and final counter. Fifteen penalties, including a 10-minute ruling against Brydson and a major against Ward, were inflicted.

Tigers Acquire Morgan

DETROIT, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Detroit Tiger management yesterday announced the acquisition of Chester Morgan, outfielder, from the Beaumont club of the Texas League. Morgan led the league in hitting last season, his second year in organized baseball.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

A Well Deserved Honor

THE awarding of the Sullivan Memorial Medal to William R. Bonthron, captain of last year's Princeton varsity track team, was well merited, and the men who decided on the famous Tiger runner, as well as Bonthron himself, are to be congratulated. Holder of the world record for the 1500-meter run, winner in three of the five races in which he met Glenn V. Cunningham, as well as of a number of other races both in the United States and Europe last year, Bonthron has established himself as one of the greatest middle-distance runners ever developed in this or any country. In addition to this, he has always been a real sportsman. As a successor to such former winners as Robert T. Jones Jr., Bernard E. Berlinger and Cunningham, Bonthron meets every requirement, and it is to be hoped that he will continue to compete in amateur athletics for several years to come. He should make one of the leading members of the 1936 United States Olympic team.

Let's Not Forget the Others

And while congratulating Bonthron on his new honors, let's not forget the others and especially the six who remained in the running until the final vote was counted. There is no question but what any one of the other six would be worthy of a Sullivan Medal if there were more to be presented. Ben B. Eastman, who staged one of the finest athletic comebacks after having apparently lost his great speed and made something like five new world records; Ralph H. Metcalfe, the great Marquette University sprinter; Glen Hardin, Louisiana State University's great hurdler; Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club; Jack Medica, Washington A. C., and Katherine Rawls, Fort Lauderdale, are all men and women athletes of whom Uncle Sam may well be proud. It is also interesting to note that once again has the award gone to a track and field athlete, in which sport James E. Sullivan was most interested. Only once since its inception, and that the first year, has it gone to anyone taking part in another sport, and that was when it went to the great Bobby Jones for his grand slam in golf.

* * *

Basketball Coming Up

Professional basketball never used to get very far in the eastern part of the United States; but it looks as if things have changed of late, as reports which are coming in from the games that are being played this winter indicate that the general public is beginning to take a lot of interest in the court game. There has also been a decided increase in the amateur brand of the game this winter. Hockey has been the big winter game in New England, and still is; but, if the steady growth in basketball attendance and the lessening in the attendance at professional hockey games can be taken as indications of the future, basketball will some day be better patronized than hockey.

Major Robert Neyland Turns Toward Panama

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Army traveling orders in his pocket, Maj. Robert Neyland—who built an unusual record as Tennessee's gridiron coach—said good-by to football yesterday and turned toward Panama to begin a two-year assignment.

His nine-season stretch at the University of Tennessee ended less than a month ago, when his Volunteers brought him a victory over Huey Long's Louisiana State eleven.

His new army papers signed, Neyland left for New York early yesterday afternoon where he will sail in a few days for his post at Corozal, near Panama City. He likely will command a battalion of engineers.

"I don't know what the future may hold for me in a football way," he said. "I'm not thinking of that now. I prefer to wait until I am transferred to this country again to consider anything that might be connected with the gridiron game."

Neyland's Tennessee record is one of the best ever built up by any mentor—76 victories, seven losses and five tie games in nine years.

Wales' Victory at Table Tennis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—Wales was victorious in its thirteenth international table tennis match against England here recently. The Welshmen won all three doubles games and three of the six singles. The English players have usually had matters all their own way in the 12 previous Anglo-Welsh encounters, but the general standard of play in Wales has advanced considerably during the past few seasons. In fact, Wales anticipates turning out a very formidable team for the Swaythling Cup competition—the world's team championship—in London in February. The cup is at present held by Hungary.

Yankees Get Two More Clubs

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Secretary E. G. Barrow of the New York American League baseball club announced Wednesday that his club has increased its minor-league holdings by two more clubs—Oakland of the Pacific Coast League and Joplin of the Western Association. The Yankees now have seven clubs in their chain-store system.

Logan Is Red Sox Trainer

Roland Logan, a graduate of the University of Kansas and formerly athletic trainer at George Washington University, has been signed as trainer of the Boston Red Sox, it was announced yesterday by Phil Troy, secretary of the Sox. Logan, who succeeds "Doc" Woods, was selected by Manager Joe Cronin.

American Golfers Return

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Fresh from triumphs in Australia that netted them some $17,000 in prize money, eight American golf stars returned here yesterday aboard the Lurline and immediately pitched into preparations for the round of winter tournaments that await them. Heading the band of fairway troupers was stocky Gene Sarazen, one of the greatest money players in history. With Sarazen were Leo Diegel, Craig Wood, Denny Shute, Jimmy Thomson, Paul Runyan, Ky Laffoon and Harry Cooper.

Cardinals Release Two

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 4 (AP)—The St. Louis Cardinals have released Pitchers Glenn Spencer and Clarence Heise to Rochester of the International League, a Red Bird farm. Last season Spencer was with Houston of the Texas League, and Heise performed at Columbus of the American Association.

Lee Tire & Rubber Net

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Lee Tire & Rubber Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31 net profit of $326,870, compared with net of $260,607 in the preceding year. Net sales were $7,384,186, compared with $5,150,516 a year ago.

Tyrus Cobb Talks—On Football

* * *

Former Baseball Great Finally Shifts To Topic of Favorite Sport, However

* * *

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 4 (AP)—When one of the greatest baseball players of all time plays golf he talks football. Tyrus Raymond Cobb, the Georgia Peach, came to the first tee of the Los Angeles Country Club to join two fellow Georgians and a South Carolinian, all now living in the Far West, in a friendly foursome.

"Well, well," he boomed, in his best third-base-coaching tones, "we Southerners certainly gave us Westerners a fine shellacking, didn't we?"

One of the golfers wanted to talk about baseball and another about golf, but Cobb for the moment was all for football.

"If this Dixie Howell is half the baseball player he is a footballer, he'll never have to worry about his future," he declared.

By doubling up on the old master of the diamond, baseball won the floor briefly. In answer to a question as to the changes in the game since he retired from competition, Cobb said in his opinion the players of today are not so polished as those of yesterday.

"Most of them can't use the hit and run and it's surprising how few really know how to slide," he said.

Asked to nominate the best "hit and run" player he ever knew the reply was: "Easy. Foster, the old third baseman for Washington."

This question led to another. The greatest hitter of all time was urged to name the pitchers who troubled him most.

"George Mogridge and Carl Weiland. They may not have been the best pitchers in baseball, but they were public enemies Nos. 1 and 2 on my list. I was lucky to get a hit off either of them."

No discussion of baseball could fail to include a reference to two great figures in the game, Connie Mack and Babe Ruth.

"Mr. Mack is not only a great character," said Cobb with a look of reverence in his eyes, "but he is still as great a manager as we have. That old gentleman certainly knows just what it is all about out on the field. As for the Babe, I think the American League will make a great mistake if it lets the National grab him, and it will do just that if it gets a chance."

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
THE MUSICAL HIT
Production conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss. Dances by Albertina Rasch.
Evs. 8:30. 55c-$3.30—Mat. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEA., 49th St. and 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
By Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
With JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Evs. 55c-$3.30. Matinees Tues., Jan. 1, and Sat., 55c to $2.20.

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS'
"DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT THEATRE W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. Tues., Jan. 1, and Sat., 55c to $2.75

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
VALLEY FORGE
with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEA., 52d W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Matinees Thursday and Saturday 2:40

S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
RAIN FROM HEAVEN
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH — LAST 3 TIMES
"FLY AWAY HOME"
A Gay New Comedy with
THOMAS MITCHELL
ALL EVES. 55c TO $2.20
Thurs. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $1.65

Where to Dine

LEXINGTON, MASS.
The Minute Man Cafe
At Our New Location
1715 MASS. AVE.
"From a Sandwich to a Meal"

Solution to Junior Cross Word

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I	R	O	N		N	A
M	I	R		S	T	Y
	N	O		E	R	
D	I	N		R	A	G
I	T		A	R	I	A
P	E	N	N	A	N	T

SNOW TRAIN
SUNDAY, JANUARY 6
PLYMOUTH, N. H. $2.50 Lv. No. Station 8:30 A.M. Winchester 8:45 A.M. Return 6:00 P.M. Dining Car Service
Sports Equipment & Costumes to Rent on Section A
BOSTON & MAINE R.R.

NARCUS BROS.
Stationery and Office Supplies
Diaries—Budget Books
Calendars—Bridge Novelties
at Lowest Prices in Worcester
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
New and Used Typewriters

Quality Merchandise
Smart Fashions
Low Prices
Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER

Sale of . . .
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Now On!
Ware Pratt Company
MAIN STREET AT PEARL
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January Sale!
Men's Hillbridge
SHIRTS
$1.59
$1.95 to $3 Values
Save on these fine shirts! Custom-made of pre-shrunk fabrics that will wear and launder beautifully. White and fancies. Sizes 13½ to 17½, sleeves 32 to 36, in the lot.
Mail or Phone Orders Filled
Steiger's
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Semi-annual Nation Wide Sale
Discontinued Styles of
ENNA JETTICK SHOES
January 2nd to 19th
$2.95 and $3.95
Regular Styles $5 and $6
You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot.
WEST SHOE CO.
INCORPORATED
12 VERNON STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

January Sale
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Prices for this 1935 Sale are lower than any we could offer during the past 12 months on preferred Forbes & Wallace qualities.

Truth Sheets 95c	
81x99-inch	
63x 99 inch	80c
63x108 inch	85c
72x 99 inch	85c
72x108 inch	95c
81x108 inch	$1.05
90x108 inch	1.15
Truth Cases	
42x36 inch	25c
45x36 inch	27c
42x38½ inch	27c
45x38½ inch	29c

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Sale of
SUITS AND OVERCOATS
Now On!
HAYNES & COMPANY
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Hitler Holds Secret Conference With National Socialist Leaders 'To Refute Campaign of Calumny'

Official Communiqué Describes Meeting in Berlin as Demonstration of Loyal Unity Throughout Nation; All Newspaper Men Banned From Gathering

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 4—The striking contrast between the secrecy of yesterday's sudden conference of Chancellor Hitler with Reichswehr and S. S. ("Schutz Staffel" — Hitler Guards) leaders and the wide advertisement generally given to Der Führer's speeches, is the subject of considerable comment here.

The meeting took Berlin by surprise—a surprise of the kind people nowadays associate with "putsches" and "court clean-ups." On this occasion, however, the official communiqué describes the gathering as a great demonstration of loyal unity in the Third Reich.

Sudden Cancellation

How suddenly the meeting was arranged is evident from the fact that the ordinary afternoon performance at the State Opera House was only canceled during the morning, in order that Herr Hitler could address his followers there.

From early afternoon, Wilhelmstrasse and Unter den Linden as far as the opera house were lined with thousands of S. S. "Blackshirts," S. A. "Brownshirts" and a few of the Reichswehr, while the center of Berlin was closed to air traffic. The official reason for the latter precaution was the anti-air attack exercises.

Few people knew what was going on. No pressmen, German or foreign, were present at the gathering. So far the only information available about the meeting is supplied by the official communiqué.

"A True Picture"

One paper today calls yesterday's proceedings a "mighty demonstration which will be felt abroad and will give the Saar Germans a true picture of the German homeland."

The public is informed the aim was to give the world a true picture of German national unity with leaders, spokesmen and outstanding representatives of the nation, as well as bearers of national arms, all showing loyalty to the leader, "making their acknowledgment to German honor and freedom," and hearing from their leader an explanation of policy for this and coming years.

The reason given for holding the meeting is the "new campaign of calumny which has been carried on more and more in certain well informed anti-German circles abroad and especially in the foreign press," with a view, it is alleged, to casting doubt upon German stability and so influencing the Saar plebiscite.

In addition to Herr Hitler the list of speakers for the sudden meeting, announced in advance, were Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring and Rudolf Hess, Herr Hitler's deputy in the National Socialist Party, the latter opening the meeting.

Suddenness of Gathering Takes Berlin by Surprise; Military Plans Rumored

BERLIN, Jan. 4 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler's mysterious meeting with National Socialist leaders created the paradox today of unleashing an avalanche of rumors which the rally was ostensibly designed to forestall.

Berlin was taken by surprise by the suddenness of the gathering yesterday at the State Opera House, to which even National Socialist newspapermen were refused admittance.

As a result, among rumors circulated today, all of them denied in official circles, were:

That 20,000 members of the National Socialist Party have been eliminated;

That Herr Hitler feared consequences of jealousy between the Reichswehr, or regular army, and the Schutz Staffel (picked party guards);

That some action was planned if there is too long a delay in returning the Saar to Germany after the expected favorable vote in the Jan. 13 plebiscite;

That the Reich may make an abrupt about-face in foreign policy by demanding actual equality in armaments and a return of the long-mourned colonies.

Even observers accustomed to Herr Hitler's tactics were surprised at the unexpectedness of the meeting, which brought Cabinet members, National Socialist Party and military heads and secret police chiefs to the Opera House, 2000 strong.

Herr Hitler is said to have denounced "stupid and impertinent lies" circulated abroad by emigrés from Germany and said they would "fail to turn our Saar brethren from their determination to return to the Reich fold."

Officially the meeting was described as a demonstration of National Socialist solidarity, but other quarters intimated military plans may have been considered, including those for testing Germany's air protection and use of gas in aerial combat. All high defense officials were present.

General American Investors

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—General American Investors Company, Inc., reports the net asset value of its common stock as of Dec. 31, last, at $6.53 a share, compared with $5.54 at the end of 1933.

Egypt Has Its 'Mounties'

Acme P & A

They Use Swift Camels

And Protect Far-Scattered Peoples.

There is another protection which Egypt's empire policemen give and that's to American tourists who used to be waylaid by tribesmen as they went sight-seeing in the desert—"just to try the camels." Into the remotest reaches these fellows go. Through the bravery of these men, Egypt's fascinating cities and historic monuments are now accessible to visitors as never before.

Yugoslav Premier Reaffirms Policy Of Rigid Control

But Gradual Decentralization Still Hoped With New Elections Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Jan. 4—Despite Premier Bogoleub Yeftitch's reaffirmation of King Alexander's policy of coercive unification under rigid control of Belgrade, made when the new Government met the Skupshtina (Parliament) yesterday, it is not excluded that Dr. Yeftitch may unostentatiously work to lessen the strain of the present situation by a policy of gradual decentralization.

Premier Yeftitch gave the customary invitation to all constructive elements in the country to co-operate in loyal service for Yugoslavia. He also stated that the Government would balance the budget, preserve the present value of the dinar, work for peace among all confessions and religions, and make special efforts to aid the peasants.

The new Premier will endeavor to form a new political organization to support him. The president of the old Government Party—the only one allowed to exist in Yugoslavia—has resigned and a new grouping is expected in preparation for the elections that are believed to be approaching.

Speaking of external matters Dr. Yeftitch expressed satisfaction with the Geneva decision on the question of international "terrorism" and stated that Yugoslavia would demand punishment of all persons found guilty of any connection with the conspiracy that led to the murder of Alexander. He also pointed out the willingness of Yugoslavia loyally to co-operate with all who show a desire for real understanding.

Austria Pleased At Plan to Back Its Independence

Vienna Is Concerned by Hints of Nazi Drive After Plebiscite

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Jan. 4—News of French Foreign Minister Pierre Laval's visit to Rome has caused much satisfaction in governmental circles here, especially as there is some apprehension that after the Saar plebiscite National Socialists of Germany and Austria may launch a campaign against the Schuschnigg Government.

For that reason, the international action designed to consolidate Austria's independence is especially appreciated at this moment, although it is humiliating to Austria to be dependent on the guarantee of its neighbors.

Generally speaking the country is enjoying a period of quiet such as has been unknown for two years. Most of the imprisoned Hitlerites and Marxists have been released, political cases have practically ceased to come before the courts and many appeals for reconciliation are being made by Government.

The Austrian Finance Minister, Karl Buresch visited Czechoslovakia Wednesday where he had a long visit with Dr. Eduard Beneš chiefly on economic, financial and commercial matters. The visit has strengthened the tendency toward the general internal and external understanding.

Meanwhile M. Laval's visit to Rome is received with some reserve both in Budapest and Belgrade. Many Hungarians are disturbed lest the agreement be made that will stabilize the present status quo and bring Rome into France's system of alliances, thus making treaty revision almost impossible. On the other hand it is understood the Government considers Hungary is sufficiently safeguarded to permit its participating in the proposed guarantee of Austria's integrity.

In Belgrade there is some apprehension lest France make concessions to Premier Mussolini that will enable Italy to increase its strength and prestige in Central Europe and thus weaken Yugoslavia's position.

Should either Hungary or Yugoslavia be disappointed at the outcome of the Rome talks there will be a tendency to turn to Germany for support.

Maryland Union Trust Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The Union Trust Company of Maryland shows in its statement of Dec. 31, 1934, resources of $35,763,684, including cash of $9,908,975, United States Government obligations $9,593,165; state, municipal and other securities $1,785,511, and loans of $11,304,447. Deposits were $30,803,018.

Rock Engravings Clue to Origins Of African Tribes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS, Algeria—The discovery of about 500 paintings and engravings on rocks by a recent expedition of the Algiers University into the heart of the Hoggar, on the borders of Tripoli, leads some experts to believe that the origins of the famous Touareg tribes have been found.

Because of the place where they were found, the paintings and engravings discovered would tend to prove that the Touaregs are the descendants of the Garamantes. If this fact were conclusively proved it would explain many of the strange customs of the Touareg tribes which differ so widely from those of the other Arab and Berber tribes that roam the desert.

The most striking characteristic of the Touaregs is that, although they are Moslems, it is the men and not the women who go veiled. Targuia women, in fact, enjoy an unusually free life. They are highly respected by the warriors of the tribe, may come and go in and out of tents as they please and, in the absence of their mothers or husbands may receive whom they choose. Also the children of the tribe take their mother's and not their father's name.

Schuschnigg Visit To Gömbös Shows New Co-operation

Austrian and Hungarian Press Restrained in Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—The recent official three days visit here of Austria's Chancellor, Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, and Foreign Minister Egon Berger-Waldenegg, has been marked by an outspoken and friendly attitude toward all foreign states.

Both Austrian statesmen before going to Budapest emphasized in public declarations their desire to co-operate with all other lands and pointed out that Austro-Hungarian-Italian friendship was not directed against any power or group of powers.

It is noteworthy that this meeting, coming immediately after severe conflict between Hungary and the Little Entente at Geneva, is not staged as a protest or demonstration against Yugoslavia. Generally speaking the Austrian press has been very restrained in its opposition to Yugoslavia in spite of the vehement press and diplomatic attack which Belgrade has been carrying on against Hungary for six weeks. The declarations of responsible Hungarian political leaders also have become rapidly pacific, and the hope has been frequently expressed here that relations between Hungary and its neighbors might improve.

Press Restrained

The Hungarian press, on the whole, has observed much restraint in the face of provocation from officially directed Yugoslav papers which since the Geneva meeting proclaimed that Hungary was forced to capitulate, to accept censure from the League of Nations and to consent to international control. However, in spite of this pacific attitude it is also very certain that this visit, immediately following the League Council meeting, is designed to strengthen the position of the three Rome Pact states in Central Europe.

Julius Gömbös has visited Austria three times in the last few weeks, and Dr. Schuschnigg has visited Hungary twice since August. Both have just been to Rome, and official circles here had let it be known that the Hungarian Government would conduct conversations with the Rome Government again before the meeting between Pierre Laval and Benito Mussolini. In other words, Dr. Schuschnigg and Mr. Gömbös, as partners of Italy, wish to assert their point of view that they do not approve of any friendship pact between Italy and France which would diminish Italy's influence in Central Europe and leave Hungary isolated before the Little Entente.

Straws

The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Koloman de Kanya, has re-stated here that a condition for improved political, cultural and commercial relations with the Little Entente would be better treatment of the 3,000,000 Hungarian minorities in those states.

Mr. Gömbös has just taken occasion emphatically to declare that he is very well disposed toward the Third Reich and that he considers friendship with Germany a cardinal point of Hungarian foreign policy.

Thus this visit is part of a general effort on the part of Budapest to bring Germany, Poland, Austria and Italy into good working relations and thus, with such support, to take up the matter of better relations with the Little Entente. The Austrian statesmen who came here with their wives were very warmly received by the Prime Minister, the Regent, Parliament and the populace.

In conversations among the ministers the question of exchanging more Austrian lumber for more Hungarian agricultural products was taken up, and the matter of a culture pact discussed.

Diplomacy Takes Road to Rome For Vexing Issue of Revisionism

(Continued from Page 1)

Barthou, but they threw Yugoslavia, whose King-Dictator had fallen on French soil, into perplexity. Yugoslavia, as a member of the Little Entente, might have favored, though reluctantly, France's efforts to reach an accord with Italy; but in its individual capacity as Italy's Adriatic neighbor and rival, it was inclined to frown on France's willingness to add to Italian prestige. Besides, the Marseilles shootings revived the accusation that Italy, and still more Hungary, the protégé of Italy, had harbored Yugoslavian terrorists. At the same time Germany was offering economic inducements to Yugoslavia to direct its policy away from France. Just as France largely lost Poland because it sought Russia, so it was in danger of losing Yugoslavia in seeking Italy.

Yet Dr. Beneš, the veritable leader of the Little Entente, took the view that a Franco-Italian rapprochement and an Italo-Little Entente rapprochement were not necessarily incompatible. True, there are great difficulties, not always appreciated, besides the general hostility of Italy and Yugoslavia. The whole problem of central Europe is involved.

Italy's Mobilization

It will be remembered that when Mussolini mobilized on the Austrian border, the Yugoslavs watched jealously, and had Italian troops entered the province of Carinthia, it is almost certain Yugoslavian troops would have entered too, and Austria might well have been the field of clashes and skirmishes of incalculable consequences. But that is only one aspect of the central European problem, of which the Little Entente and Italy desire opposite solutions.

Central Europe may be defined, in this connection, as embracing the Little Entente together with Austria and Hungary. Now Italy has made itself peculiarly the guardian of Austria; and although Czechoslovakia and its allies are certainly opposed to the "anschluss" of Austria and Germany, they are disturbed at the present alternative of giving Italy a kind of overlordship of Austria. The situation is worse in respect to Hungary, which Italy has also taken under its wing and whose revisionist claims it has encouraged. If there is one thing on which the Little Entente is united it is in its determination to uphold the status quo.

Strong Ties to Hungary

It would seem, then, that to talk of an agreement between Italy and the Little Entente, even after, and much less before, a Franco-Italian agreement, is rather like talking of the squaring of the circle—unless the whole terms of the problem are altered. Can they be altered? Dr. Beneš has hesitated, but at last he seems to be persuaded that perhaps Italian and Little Entente policy can be sufficiently modified to make a reconciliation possible.

Premier Gömbös of Hungary has also been to Rome, and he has declared that the Italo-Hungarian ties are as strong as ever. The two countries, he says, are "pacifically revisionist."

The Italo-Hungarian understanding is strengthened, after Mr. Gömbös's visit to Warsaw, by new sentiments of political friendship with Poland (which is, according to Dr. Beneš's own guarded statement, now ranged against the Little Entente) and Poland in its turn is certainly nearer, politically, to Germany than it has ever been.

Nor has the Austrian situation really improved. Chancellor Schuschnigg denies that he is negotiating with the National Socialists and with the Reich, but the view of Czechoslovakia and its allies is that a "moral and economic anschluss" may be effected. Dr. Schuschnigg nevertheless has gone officially to Rome, there to repeat that Austria intends to defend itself against intrigue and violence in the interior, and to maintain its so-called independence. The comparatively new diplomatic word (employed in this sense) of "cultural relations" is used to denote Austro-Italian aims. It is likewise used, in many quarters, to describe the Austro-German policy.

Despite all this, it is realized by Dr. Beneš that central Europe must be consolidated by a genuine understanding among the former members of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Little Entente, three countries which owe much to their territorial inheritance from the old Empire, must somehow come to an accord with the tiny Austria and the truncated Hungary which remain. Otherwise central Europe is doomed to continual turmoil and possible upheaval. If then Signor Mussolini can help to work out, with Dr. Beneš and other statesmen of the Little Entente, a modus vivendi, there would be tremendous satisfaction throughout Europe. At last it would be possible to say with truth that the European problem is beginning to be solved.

Aryan Lawyers In Vienna Ask To Form Chamber

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The Aryan lawyers of Vienna have petitioned the Ministry of Justice to authorize them to withdraw from the present Chamber of Lawyers and form another one of their own.

They point out that in Vienna and the outlying districts there are 2459 lawyers, of whom at least 1939 are Jews and only 520 Aryans. Therefore, to protect their special interests and enforce their point of view, they want a chamber of their own.

The anti-Semitic attitude of the lawyers here is quite typical of the feeling prevalent in the Clerical branch of the Government. There is a quiet but relentless discrimination against Jews in many branches of the Civil Service. In banks, hospitals, state and municipal institutions, many Jews are being dismissed. In the schools, the Jewish and Aryan children are placed in separate classes. In the new Parliament, almost no Jews have been appointed.

This discrimination, however, is not open or public and newspapers that attack the Jews are confiscated.

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Pineapple	Finast Sliced	2 No 2 Tins	29c	Beans	Richmond Cut Wax	2 No 2 Tins	25c
Pineapple	Finast Crushed	2 No 2 Tins	27c	Beets	Standard Cut	Lge No 2 Tin	10c
Del Monte Pears		Lge No 2½ Tin	21c	Palmolive Soap		3 Bars	13c
				Swansdown Cake Flour		44 oz Pkg	29c

White Spray Cereal	Lge 28 oz Pkgs	2	29c
Pineapple Juice	18 Fl. oz Tins	2	25c
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Sugar	Confectioner's or Brown	2 1 lb Pkgs	15c	Quaker Oats		3 Sm Pkgs	25c
Crystaline Salt		2 2 Lb Pkgs	13c	Post Toasties or Kellogg's		2 Pkgs	13c
Crab Meat	Geisha—Chatka—Namco	No ½ Tin	25c	Bovex Dog Food		3 1 Lb Tins	25c
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PRICES FOR BOSTON and VICINITY

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

World Authority on Plebiscites—Expert on Saar

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Sarah Wambaugh

With the Welfare of the Small Nations at Heart

By Roland Sharp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE midst of Franco-German tension over the Saar that has tested the mettle of Europe's statesmen and the League of Nations, a woman stands as the undisputed authority on the forthcoming plebiscite of Jan. 13, and on all plebiscites.

Men of highest standing in their own professions go out of their way to pay tribute to Miss Sarah Wambaugh, who is more than an expert on plebiscites. Her penetrating studies of this key post-war subject have actually helped to develop the means whereby peoples may decide their political allegiance by democratic self-determination.

As deputy commissioner and technical adviser on the League of Nations Plebiscite Commission for the Saar, Miss Wambaugh is charged with a large share of responsibility for seeing that the vote is conducted fairly.

"Plebiscites can produce queer results, unless they are properly managed." Miss Wambaugh told me quietly in her office in the League of Nations secretariat at Geneva, before she left for the Saar. "Everyone thought all you had to do to have a plebiscite was to have one, back in the days when President Wilson preached self-determination of small peoples."

An amused smile spread from her blue eyes. "We have since, however, come to see how many technical intricacies stand between the desire to permit a people to decide its politcial lot, and the actual expression of that desire.

"Here in the Saar, for instance, the plebiscite is stipulated to be taken by districts or communes. The vote will decide on one of three alternatives—an international government of the Saar Territory under the League of Nations, or the union of the territory with France, or with Germany.

"Now if the vote 'by communes' is interpreted to mean that each district may decide for itself among the three alternatives, the Saar might well become a patchwork of interlaced and even conflicting allegiances. Some small district on the German border might conceivably vote for union with France, and vice versa. These are some of the technical difficulties that have to be foreseen and provided for in the plebiscite regulations."

Goes Directly to the People

Yet for all her thoroughgoing attention to technical details and a scholarship that has commanded the respect of such institutions as the Academy of International Law at The Hague, Miss Wambaugh never loses sight of the warm, human elements behind facts and figures. In her travels to areas where plebiscites have been held or attempted, she always goes directly to the people, talking with housewives and day laborers as well as with bank presidents and governmental officials. Her books reflect the breadth of these human contacts and the depth of her intensive research in the philosophy of government.

On the lecture platform, in her Cambridge (Mass.) study, with its walls of comfortable books and souvenirs from the official mission to Tacna-Arica in 1927, or in her office in the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva, Miss Wambaugh has a charm made up largely of her quick interest in everything affecting the welfare of nations and all their members. When speaking, her face is alight with the swift play of an active intellect tempered by "the human touch."

Her career has developed consistently from an early devotion to public affairs and world peace. At the beginning of the World War she was in the Women's Peace Party, Massachusetts Branch, working for some form of a league of nations. In order to strengthen her understanding of the philosophy of the state, and of international organizations, she went back to Radcliffe to study international law and take advanced courses in government.

Preparatory Work

This preparatory work was to stand her in good stead, for when the Peace Conference at Versailles was combing the archives for all that could be known about plebiscites, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at Washington asked Miss Wambaugh to prepare a monograph on the subject. This monograph was used as a basis of discussion at Versailles, and at once established Miss Wambaugh as the outstanding authority on an important but partially explored subject.

Not content with her already thorough equipment, she went to England after the war to study at Oxford and the University of London. But academic retirement was not to be her lot, for when the League was organized, she was called into the Secretariat as a technical expert on the Saar and Danzig. That was in 1920. She had an office in Piccadilly, where the League had headquarters before its removal to Geneva.

Those were exciting days of the first Council meetings, and when the "International Train" set out with its load of League officials for Geneva, Miss Wambaugh was among them. In the League's future home, posters were still on the walls from the referendum—a form of plebiscite—about Switzerland's entry to the League.

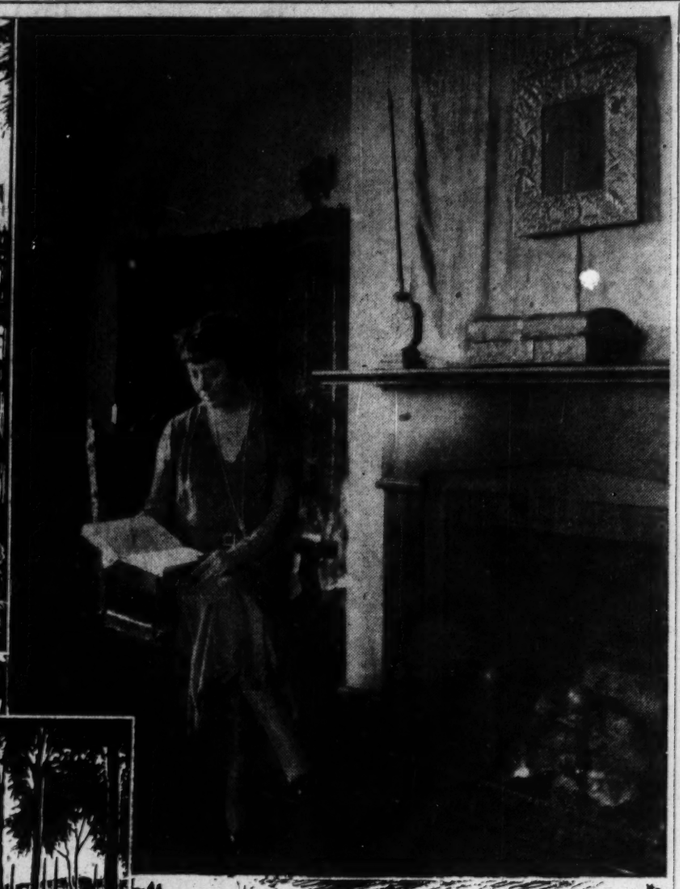
Only Woman Member

Then came in rapid succession Miss Wambaugh's visits to plebiscite areas, and extended lecture tours. As she puts it, her book on plebiscites "fell into the hands of the Peruvian Government," and so she was asked to be the only woman member of the official commission that spent 10 months living on a ship anchored off Tacna-Arica.

That was in 1926, and after her return she went to work again on her book about plebiscites. The Academy of International Law at The Hague invited her the following year to give a course of lectures—the first given by a woman in that distinguished institute.

These already numerous activities were interspersed with lecture tours throughout the United States on behalf of the League of Nations Association, and the preparation of her latest and monumental book on plebiscites. It was published by the Carnegie Endowment, and is in two volumes totaling more than 1200 pages.

Of this book and Miss Wambaugh's place as the world authority on plebiscites a distinguished critic recently said that "no one else need try to improve on this work."



Others From the Magazine, Westermanns Monatshefte Upper Right: Bachrach.

Upper Right—Miss Sarah Wambaugh, Deputy Commissioner and Technical Adviser on the League of Nations Plebiscite Commission, Seen in Her Study in Cambridge, Mass. On the Mantel and Above It Are Reminders of Her Experience on the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite Commission. The Market Scene, Upper Left, While at Trier in the Rhine Province, Is Typical of the Saar Region in Which Miss Wambaugh Is Now at Work. Below Are Views of Saarbrücken and Saarburg. Ragimund Reimesch Is the Artist.

Getting and Giving

Adventures in Home Making

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old saying that one gets from any adventure just about what one puts into it is as true of club membership as it is of any experience. The club member who says, "I don't seem to get much out of my club," is usually the member who refuses to serve on committees, or to give any time or effort toward the furtherance of club activities.

On the other hand, busy home makers have a right to insist that a club which they join, and to which they are willing to devote some time each week, shall offer them not only programs of real worth, but the power of its machinery in making of them informed and broad-minded citizens of their community and nation.

Genuine Roadbuilding

Last week, in this column, we mentioned "The History of Art," and "Folk Songs," as program topics which thinking women might feel were not the ones to which they cared to devote a great deal of time in these days of grave decisions and important events. Art and folk songs may be introduced into club programs to give uplift and rhythm to an otherwise too serious afternoon, or they may constitute, by themselves, a most enjoyable and profitable study, but, after all, they do not require the machinery of a great organization, and they do not furnish an impetus which is required to persuade the powers-that-be, to keep the schools open at whatever cost. This machinery and organization is needed today to put back of some great national and international movement for universal peace the power which comes from an enlightened and informed citizenry.

Every individual home maker, then, who joins a club has a right to expect that the machinery of her club will always be building new and safer roads that will lead to the goal of a better, kinder, happier world.

When a home maker has found her club, her responsibility as a club member begins. Here are a few simple, homespun rules for club members. They are the product of long club experience and observation.

Vest-Pocket Rules

Dust all chips off your shoulders before you enter the clubroom.

Don't pride yourself on being "frank." Frankness is sometimes a cloak for unkindness. If you should chance to hear an unkind remark about some sister member, your job is not to report it to the member in question, but to forget it as rapidly and completely as possible. "I thought you ought to know" has caused a great deal of unnecessary and futile misunderstanding.

Attempt to be on time at all meetings. The business meeting may not interest you at first, but it is the motor of club life, and it is your privilege to understand the intricacies of that motor. Perhaps later you will sit at the wheel and guide the machine. You will then know how much the club needs every member at its business meetings.

If you have a pet theory, or some constructive suggestion, let it be known "in meeting," not in the "whispering corner."

Don't always sit with your personal friends. Wait until you see someone who seems to be alone and find your way to a seat beside her. You will then be helping along that spirit of friendliness which is the heart of club life.

Lastly, take some good thought or project home with you from every club meeting. Thus, at your dinner-table conversation, which will probably include the viewpoint of office, club, school and home, will be fused and clarified all that might have seemed hazy or theoretical.

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Adventures With Cheese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bruges, Belgium

THE gourmets of France have always declared that cheese is indispensable to a dinner, whether it be simple or formal. It is certainly one of the old reliables of the kitchen, so useful in preparing entrees and giving character to dishes which otherwise would be uninteresting. It is most economical, as every scrap can be utilized. In Italy grated cheese is served with all soups and with the pasta served at the mid-day meal. Below are recipes for cheese dishes.

Cheese and Tomato Rarebit

Melt
3 tablespoons butter and blend with it
2 tablespoons flour. Add
¾ cup milk slowly, stirring constantly. When creamy, add
¾ cup stewed or canned tomatoes, which have been strained and mixed with
½ teaspoon soda. Stir in
2 cups cheese cut fine, and when melted add
2 eggs beaten,
Dash cayenne
Dash mustard and
½ teaspoon salt. Do not boil. When creamy and well blended, serve on
Toast. Serves eight.

Cheese Ramikins

Boil
2 tablespoons bread crumbs in
4 tablespoons milk until soft. Then add
2 tablespoons grated cheese
1 tablespoon butter
¼ teaspoon mustard
¼ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon paprika
1 egg yolk. Mix well and add stiffly beaten
White of egg. Fill small ramikins three quarters full and set in a pan of hot water in the oven (375° F.) for 10 minutes. Serves four.

Cheese Charlotte

Soak
3 envelopes of gelatine (3 tablespoons) in
½ cup cold water. Then add
4 tablespoons hot water. Stir until smooth
1 cup hot milk with
2 pounds grated cheese. Add
4 large dill pickles, cut small
1 can pimientos, cut small
1 cup mayonnaise and the gelatine. Pour into wet molds and set aside to harden. When ready to serve, turn out, slice and place on lettuce leaves. Put a spoonful of mayonnaise on the side of each plate. Serves 10.

Cheese Carrots

For this use any yellow cheese and grate it. Add sufficient cream to make the right consistency to mold. Shape like small carrots and roll in paprika. Put a sprig of parsley in the end of each carrot and serve with salad or sandwiches.

Cheese Loaf

Make this dish of any cheese which has a sharp flavor. It must be very fresh and soft.

Rub smooth with a little cream, using a spoon
1½ pounds cheese. Then add
2 tablespoons chopped olives
½ cup broken nut meats
½ cup pimientos, cut fine. Make into a mound in the center of a pretty dish. In the center, make a well and pour in it some preserved currants. This must run down over the loaf and imparts an excellent flavor. Serves eight.

Cauliflower and Cheese

Cook
1 small cauliflower and separate into pieces. Put
2 teaspoons grated cheese in
2 cups Sauce Blanche. Grease a baking dish and put a layer of the cauliflower in it. Cover with sauce and grated cheese. Dot with butter and continue with the alternate layers until all is used. (You will use 1 cup of grated cheese altogether). Top with cheese and bread crumbs. Dot with butter and brown in oven (400° F.) about ten minutes is required. Serves four.

Baked Potatoes With Cheese

Break
1 egg in the cavity of each baked potato. Let them set for a few minutes. They must be in a fireproof dish. Pour over the top of all some
Cream mixed with
2 teaspoons grated cheese. Sprinkle more cheese over the top and brown in the oven (375° F.) Cover for ten minutes, then bake for ten minutes longer.

Cheese Toast

Heat in a double boiler
1 cup milk and add
2 tablespoons flour made smooth with
2 tablespoons water. Cook for five minutes. Add
2 eggs beaten
1 pound cheese, cut fine,
½ teaspoon salt and
Dash of cayenne. Cook until the mixture is creamy. Cool a little then stir in
1½ teaspoons baking power. Toast the
Bread on one side only. Put the cheese on untoasted side of the bread to the edges and cook under a low gas flame. Do not have too hot a flame or the cheese will be stringy. Serves six.

When the Cream Pitcher Drips

When you have a cream pitcher that drips rub a little butter on the under side of the lip to stop it.

Miss I. M. J., Illinois

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Courtesy of Emile Bernat and Sons Co.

Two-Piece Knitted Suit

Done in velvet bouclé with mousseaux jabot. Velvet bouclé is a lightweight yarn of very soft finish, almost like chiffon velvet, which makes up into a soft dressy material. It works up much faster than ordinary bouclé, or bouclé de Laine. The model shown is tan with an apple-green jabot, and dark brown accessories. The dress has also been made effectively in dark brown with white jabot, bright blue with white, flame scarlet with white.

Do You Know That—

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Garments should not be packed away on damp days unless thoroughly dried before being boxed. If they have any coating of moisture, the result may be tarnish in the case of metal fabrics and weakening of the fibers in others.

To prevent the yellowing which white garments suffer when packed away, either have them dry cleaned first or very thoroughly sunned.

After a cruise or a stay by the ocean, the preservation of garments will be increased by sunning or dry cleaning to extract the acid content with which they have been permeated by the salt air.

Taffeta garments should be rolled on cylinders of tissue paper, unless they can be hung up in a wardrobe trunk. Flat packing is likely to crack them.

A garment that is stained should not be pressed. The iron's heat sets the spot.

Celanese garments must be pressed when entirely dry and with a cool iron applied directly to the surface. Prints also should be ironed dry. Pure silk may be pressed under a slightly dampened cloth. If the cloth is too wet it may shrink the silk.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Burned Food

Burned food on iron or aluminum pans may be quickly cleaned by holding over the gas a few minutes. All particles will burn off and you can wipe with a paper as soon as cool.

Butter Spreads Easily

On cold mornings when the butter is hard, hold it under the hot water faucet a second and turn off hot water. It will then spread easily.

Cake Kept Moist

Slices of fresh bread in the cake box keep cake moist.

Miss I. M. J., Illinois

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Back to the Old Town

AT LAST we came to the long hill and looked down on the old town. For twenty-five years we had dreamed of coming home like this, pictured ourselves at the top of the hill, where we used to stand with our toboggans on the hard-packed snow, before we plunged down toward the frozen river. And now the river and the town lay there before us, just as we had imagined it.

Yes, but something was wrong. The long hill, the steep, dangerous hill of the old days, had suddenly become small and mean, a mere dip in the road. What a climb it used to be in the snow, and how our toboggans would race down it, almost to Dave Weatherby's blacksmith shop, where you could warm your hands over the forge! Now our car slipped down without the brakes. Yes, and the river seemed to have shrunk to a mere ditch, and the town was mean and small like the hill, and down-at-heel and shabby-looking.

It had been a real frontier post in our time, when the railway was coming through, and men lived hard and joyously, expecting, every one of them, to be rich next week. Now all that was gone and we were strangers. We drove up the shabby little street in our shiny new car and we remembered when we had walked here, wriggling our bare toes deliciously in the thick brown dust.

* * *

THERE WAS THE old green hotel on the corner, faded and weather-beaten and a little sunk at the back, a poor wooden shell. Why, it had been a palace of romance a quarter of a century ago! Once we spent a night here in Oriental luxury and there were five courses on the bill-of-fare, and a ladies' parlor upstairs and a gramophone with a horn which we were allowed to play.

The man at the desk had never heard of Bill Donaghy, who ran the hotel in the old days and whose vast expanse of red vest used to hang over the counter like a mountain. He had never heard of Lucky Dod, the prospector from Big Horn Creek, who used to build a fire in the middle of the main street and camp there all night when he came to town; nor of the day the railway came through with an engine draped in flags. He knew nothing of the gold strike on Wicked River and didn't remember who Croteau was.

Big Jean Croteau and his livery stable were both gone. The stable had been turned into a garage and, with its false front, we could not recognize it. Ah, the peculiar glory of the old stable, the music of forty horses munching their oats, the clink of harness buckles, the jingle of sleigh bells as some new team drove in for the night, red of nostril, their breath making little white clouds in the frosty air!

* * *

SOMETIMES OLD TEXAS, the stable man, would let us help him curry down the horses, or maybe lead them out to the water trough—Texas who had the look of a bad man from the Southwest, but with us and his horses was as gentle as a woman. Texas had gone long ago, and Jacques Lebrun, the giant French-Canadian, who used to drive his sleek black horses down forty miles from Aspen Grove in one day and stamp into Croteau's in his huge fur coat like a bear.

The cowboys who came into town with the cattle drives, in their chaps and jangling spurs, the drivers of the four-horse passenger stages, the teamsters of the six-horse freight stages—where had they gone? And what had happened to Prince, that superb bay who used to drink a bowl of tea out of Texas' hand every morning? No one knew. They were fixing a flivver in the corner where Prince's box stall had been.

There were cars galore, but no horses. Not a single horse in town. That was the hardest thing to realize, for in the old days you hardly crossed the street without saddling up. Some Indians were in town from the Cold Water reservation and they had come in a flivver!

We drove on. Jim Barker's store was closed and boarded up, for the town had moved down the river from there—the vast and dingy store where they used to sit around the big drum stove and talk about the great days just ahead, when the railway would come and the town would become a city almost over-night. We used to listen from the outskirts, wide-eyed at these marvels, and sometimes Jim Barker would give us a candy or a biscuit out of a barrel if it were nearly empty—and, oh, the exquisite essence of apples, coal oil, soap, bacon, saddles, chaps, raisins, peanuts and fur coats that hung heavy in the air!

The windows were broken in the hall above the store and the wooden stairs that led up from the street had fallen down. They used to hold dances up there, and we would watch through the windows and sometimes we would be taken in for refreshments if there was any ice-cream left. Sundays there were church services in the hall and Dr. Whipple would play a piano, for we had no organ, to accompany his own solos that he sang in a rich falsetto. Once a Negro minstrel troupe played on the tiny platform and a coal-black lady in a fur coat and diamonds sang "The Rosary" and we helped to carry the players' grips down to the train. And the first movie seen in the valley had been shown there—a story of hair pants that made us laugh, for we knew hair pants in those days. We wore them.

* * *

THE RED WOODEN office of *The Weekly Gazette* was closed and boarded up, too. How we used to marvel at the little flat-bed press that whisked up the blank white paper and flipped it down again, all covered with printed words! And at the speed of Jim Robbins, in his smudged canvas apron, as he set the type by hand, composing his editorials as he set them, amid a litter of paper and machines and a rich smell of ink and hot metal.

Next door was Anderson's bake shop, where the smell of new bread would steal out through the cold winter air like a benediction as we trudged home from school. And sometimes Mrs. Anderson would give us a loaf, steaming hot, which we would divide among ourselves with a simple tearing process. But the bake shop was empty now.

We didn't stay long in the old town, and when we got to the top of the hill, we didn't look back.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

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A PICTURESQUE CORNER OF LE HAMEAU, VERSAILLES: *From a Pen Drawing, for "Passing Paris," by Jessie M. King*

Known to Washington

ON THE southeast corner of Congress (Thirty-first) Street and Stoddard (Q) Street stood until 1893 or 1894, the very interesting old house where Francis Dodge and his large family lived for many, many years. . . . The long, southern side overlooking the garden had tiers of white wooden galleries and the face of the house under them was plastered white. In the center of the long stretch of wall was a lovely, big doorway with a fanlight, of course, and at the end of the porch, a smaller door which entered a projecting wing of the house.

The place was enclosed by a low, brick wall topped with a white picket fence, and standing near the corner was a gorgeous horse-chestnut tree. Whenever I see one now I recall this particular tree with its lovely blossoms in the spring and their delicious fragrance. A flight of wooden steps led from a brick wall at the gate to the top gallery, and another flight from the same walk down into the garden. Under the porch was a brick pavement where was the pump, and then there was the garden—a wonderful old garden adorned with a maze of box which, of course, enclosed flower beds. . . .

In 1810 the property was bought by Francis Dodge, who, as I said before, had come from Salem as a lad of sixteen to join his brother, Ebenezer, who was established in a prosperous coastwise shipping trade, dealing largely with the West Indies.

One of the first experiences young Francis had, after his arrival in 1798, was one afternoon when he returned from a row up the river, and as he was mooring his boat, he noticed an elderly gentleman hurrying down the street and out onto the wharf. The gentleman asked if the ferry was in yet, and when the boy turned to answer him and looked into his face, he saw that it was General Washington. Francis replied that the ferry had gone and, noting the terrible disappointment of the great man, offered to row him across the river in his own little boat. The General gladly accepted, and during the crossing asked the young man his name. "Francis Dodge, Sir," the boy replied, at which the General exclaimed, "By any chance related to Colonel Robert Dodge, who served so gallantly with me during the War?" "Yes, General, he was my father." "Oh, indeed!" said he. "I am greatly pleased to know you, young man. You must come to Mount Vernon some time to see me."

Whether or not Francis Dodge got to Mount Vernon before the General's death the following year, I do not know, but for over forty years now his grandson, Colonel Harrison H. Dodge, has been the honored curator there.—From "A Portrait of Old George Town," by GRACE DUNLOP ECKER. (Richmond, Virginia: Garrett & Massie.)

Three Mongols

THREE Mongols strode down a Peking street—
One in a robe of orange,
One in a robe of maroon,
And one in a robe of crimson.

Their grim eyes marched through the flickering crowd,
Heedless of rickshaws,
Heedless of carts,
Heedless of men and mules and shops—
Three Mongols striding.

Their gaze seemed tuned to a far straight plain
Of saffron sand-dunes,
Joined to the sky
By a steel-blue wire of horizon,
With only the slowly moving beads
Of a string of carven camels
Crossing the empty floor of the world,
Jerked by invisible hands
To a pacing rhythm—
Bearing their packs to Dolonor,
Or Kashgar, or Urumchi.

Three Mongols strode down a Peking street,
Spurning the gaping shops where never
A silver horn could be bought by barter—
Six feet long,
With a toot like a blast
Of metal thunder;
Or a bowl of hammered silver
Like a rain-sky inverted and shining;
Or a hunting knife with a lacquered hilt
Of crimson leather;
Or a ring of coral and turquoise
For the brown strong finger
Of a plainsman.

The base earth shrank beneath the feet
Of the Three Mongols,
Marching like kings
In high brave boots of leather—
Boots that once were tooled to grip
The small, thick sides of a desert pony
Under a bold red saddle;
Made for a rider swift to a touch
On the shaggy flanks;
Wrought for a magic horseman
Out of the Gobi begotten:
For a Mongol knowing the challenge of hooves
To fly over spaces thin and shining,
To blaze through time in a rush of rhythm—
Ripping the brilliant wind and flaying the stinging sun,
Cleaving the sand in two and slicing the sky,
With a thousand miles to lose
Like a flashing poem.

Three Mongols strode down a Peking street—
One in a robe of orange,
One in a robe of maroon,
And one in a robe of crimson.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Guatemalan Street Scene

THE streets in Guatemala City are narrow and so cumbered with automobiles, ox carts, pack mules, soldiers on horseback, a landau drawn by ponies, pushcarts and coughing motorcycles that the traffic policeman, under his stationary umbrella, waves a white-gloved hand excitedly and, with importance, shrills his whistle.

The sidewalks in Guatemala City are narrow, and upon them shoppers and saunterers elbow beggars and venders of sweets and sherbets; nursemaids steer perambulators through bevies of school children in uniform.

Through all this jumble there moves, in noiseless, rhythmical dog trot, with head held rigid by a leather band across the forehead and shoulders bent forward under the weight sustained by this same leather band, a vividly clad Indian.

Although he does not raise his head to glance to left or right, although he does not slacken his rapid, forward-falling pace, he threads the sidewalk, he crosses the street, without jostling a pedestrian, without impeding for a moment the tangled traffic.

An Indian can travel at this steady dog trot four score miles in a day. He thinks nothing of packing the wooden frame, resting upon his shoulders and held by the leather tumpline across his forehead, with a hundred pounds of pottery, garden produce, or miscellaneous merchandise. . . .

The woman, costumed also in primary reds and blues, follows close behind. She, however, carries her jug or basket upon her head because her shoulders are pre-empted by a child slung in a shawl. Flowers, fruit, fowl, nod from a tray upon her head; small brown feet swing from the improvised hammock at her back—all swaying in time with the motion of her quick, barefooted progress. She, like her husband, will trot thirty miles to market in the morning and home again at nightfall and, if at the end of the day's bartering her basket or tray is empty, she may place a few rocks in it, since habit has made it easier to travel with a weight than without one.

Trot—trot—trot—up the mountain passes, down the defiles that skirt the ravines . . . Trot—trot—trot—up from the hot lowlands. . . . Trot—trot—trot—down from the cold uplands—all roads converge at last upon that plateau, five thousand feet in the air, on which is placed the capital of Guatemala. Into the city, then: trot—trot, over macadam . . . trot—trot—over villainous cobblestones, made rougher by earth tremors that have rumpled them into ridges. Trot—trot—along the sidewalks and over the fashionable boulevards. Trot—trot—across the plaza, past the shadow of the cathedral, and so into the market place.

The Indians who have been reared outside the city never lose this peculiar, rapid, forward-falling gait. American housewives in Guatemala sometimes stipulate for house servants only Indians who have never worn shoes. Feet which can travel a hundred miles over rough country without wearying are dependable on the tiled floors of patio houses.

There are carriages and automobiles and motorcycles in Guatemala City. There are buses and taxis and trams. A railway winds up the half day's journey from the Pacific coast and the full day's journey from the Atlantic. There is airplane service from Mexico and Panama. These things serve the handful of Guatemaltecos who trace their ancestry back to Seville and Andalusia, and the scattering of Englishmen, Americans, and Germans whom business or pleasure brings to the capital city. But the brown-skinned host, tilling their cornfields, fashioning upon a wheel their earthern jugs and bowls, weaving upon hand looms their striped and checked cloth—thousands upon thousands of these men and women have never in their lives been farther than they could go on their bare feet, have never been transported upon a wheel or even upon the back of a beast.—From "Images of Earth: Guatemala," by AGNES ROTHERY. (New York: Viking.)

Racheter notre Passé et notre Avenir

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

IL EST reconnu que la crainte ou les appréhensions qui assaillent le genre humain se rattachent en grande partie soit au passé soit à l'avenir. La croyance que les méfaits ou les erreurs du passé peuvent gâter le présent, même une fois qu'on s'est repenti et corrigé; la crainte de ce que l'avenir tient peut-être en réserve,—ces choses enlèvent à plus d'une personne la paix et le contentement actuels. Si l'on pouvait ôter au passé toute amertume et donner la certitude d'un heureux avenir, le cœur de l'humanité serait délivré d'un lourd fardeau.

La Science Chrétienne révèle ce fait qui nous réconforte et nous rassure au plus haut point: la rédemption du présent implique pour l'individu celle du passé et la protection de l'avenir. En outre, la Science Chrétienne montre que le disciple peut décider de ce que le passé et l'avenir représenteront pour lui. Notre attitude à l'égard du passé fait qu'il nous aide ou nous nuit. Notre attitude à l'égard de l'avenir détermine l'effet qu'auront sur nous les événements.

Dieu, l'Entendement infini, ne connaît ni passé ni avenir matériels. Tout ce qui existe pour l'Esprit omnipotent, c'est et ce sera toujours sa propre expression immédiate: il n'y a rien d'autre. Le passé et l'avenir sont simplement des concepts finis qu'il faut graduellement mettre de côté en faveur de la réalité spirituelle et de la perfection spirituelle toujours présente. Grâce à la compréhension de la Science Chrétienne, nous pouvons saisir cette grande vérité et voir que l'univers créé par Dieu est spirituel et parfait, qu'il émane de l'unique Entendement infini; alors nous nous rendons compte que "hier" et "demain" représentent des concepts finis, et que la chose principale n'est point ce que nous avons fait le mois dernier ou l'année passée, ou encore ce que nous comptons faire au cours des mois et des années à venir, mais bien plutôt ce que nous pensons et faisons aujourd'hui même.

Il importe donc avant tout que nous commencions sans délai à apprendre la vérité concernant Dieu et le rapport par lequel l'homme est uni à Dieu. Quel réconfort de savoir que cette vérité est ici, à notre porte—qu'elle est révélée par la Science Chrétienne, et qu'à l'heure même nous pouvons commencer à la comprendre! L'acquisition de la vérité est si simple que les enfants répondent d'une manière remarquable au tendre appel que la Science Chrétienne adresse au cœur humain, et qu'ils en saisissent promptement le sens. En fait, c'est dans la mesure où nous prenons garde au conseil du Maître qui nous exhorte à devenir comme de petits enfants—à tirer le meilleur parti possible de l'heure présente—que le passé et l'avenir cessent de nous troubler.

La vérité que révèle la Science Chrétienne est toujours active; son influence bénigne se fait sentir dans toutes les circonstances de notre vie, et rien ne peut se dérober à son doux ministère. Elle nettoie et purifie le passé comme le présent; elle protège l'avenir. Le pouvoir rédempteur de la Vérité embrasse toutes choses; et l'apôtre Paul reconnut ce fait, car il écrivit aux Corinthiens: "Si donc quelqu'un est en Christ, il est une nouvelle créature: les choses vieilles sont passées; voici que toutes choses sont devenues nouvelles."

A la page 100 de *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit: "Le passé, le présent, l'avenir, montreront la parole et le pouvoir de la Vérité—guérissant les malades et réformant les pécheurs—aussi longtemps qu'il restera une prétention d'erreur qui doive être niée ou détruite par la Vérité." Cette promesse nous donne l'assurance d'un salut complet. Le "pouvoir de la Vérité" annule tous les malheurs passés et se montre l'avant-coureur du bien; son action s'étend jusque dans l'avenir et nous prépare à faire face aux événements. Pourquoi donc craindrions-nous ce que peut apporter le lendemain? Quand nous arriverons à demain, ce sera l'aujourd'hui que remplissent l'amour et le pouvoir toujours présents de Dieu, et nous pourrons dire avec le Psalmiste: "Voici la journée que l'Eternel a faite: livrons-nous à la joie et à l'allégresse!"

A mesure que nous comprendrons davantage la Science Chrétienne, le mal s'effacera de notre mémoire tandis que le bien restera. En méditant chaque jour sur le bien seul, nous préparons l'avenir de la manière la plus sage, car nous nous amassons des trésors dans le ciel. Lorsque nous agissons ainsi, nous commençons à percevoir ce que Dieu perçoit; nous saisissons quelque peu "la beauté, la grandeur et l'ordre" de la création spirituelle. Discernant l'infinitude de la réalité spirituelle omniprésente, nous pouvons dépouiller les limitations du temps et des sens. Alors le présent acquiert une signification beaucoup plus grande; nous voyons qu'il est riche en possibilités, qu'il exige avec insistance une conformité plus complète avec la vérité et un attachement toujours plus sincère aux normes de la justice. Ainsi, le disciple qui utilise au mieux l'occasion présente et se laisse instruire par Dieu a la joie de savoir que son passé est guéri et son avenir protégé.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Redeeming Our Past and Future

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS proverbial that a large part of the fear or apprehensiveness which besets mankind is connected either with the past or with the future. The belief that past wrongdoing or mistakes, even if repented of and corrected, can mar the present, or fear of what the future may hold, robs many an individual of present peace and contentment. If the past could be deprived of any sting, and the welfare of the future should be assured, a great load would be lifted from the heart of humanity.

Christian Science reveals the wonderfully comforting and assuring fact that the redemption of the present for any individual means also the redemption of his past and the protection of his future. Furthermore, it shows that he can himself determine just what the past and the future shall mean to him. Our own attitude toward the past makes it of value to us or otherwise. Our attitude toward the future decides how its events shall affect us.

God, infinite Mind, knows nothing of material past or future. To omnipotent Spirit there is ever and always its own immediate expression and nothing else. Past and future are merely finite concepts, to be gradually laid aside for the spiritual reality of ever present spiritual perfection. As we grasp this great fact through an understanding of Christian Science, and see that the universe of God's creating is spiritual and perfect, an emanation of the one infinite Mind, we realize that yesterdays and tomorrows are finite concepts, and that it is not so much what we did last month or last year, or what we expect to do in the ensuing months and years, as what we are thinking and doing today, that principally concerns us.

The great demand, then, is that we shall begin to learn the truth about God and man's relationship to Him now. What an amazingly comforting thing it is to realize that this truth is here, at our very doors; that Christian Science reveals it, and that at this moment we can begin to gain an understanding of it! So simple is the acquisition of the truth that children are noticeably responsive to the tender appeal which Christian Science makes to the human heart, and quickly grasp its import. Indeed, it is only as we heed the Master's admonition and become as little children, learning to make the most of the present moment, that the past and the future cease to trouble us.

The truth which Christian Science reveals is ever active, and its healing influence leaves no part of our human experience untouched, and nothing can remain outside its gentle ministration. It is a cleanser and purifier of the past and the present, and a protector of the future. The redemptive power of Truth is all-embracing, a fact which the Apostle Paul recognized when he wrote to the Corinthians, "Therefore if any man be in Christ, he is a new creature: old things are passed away; behold, all things are become new."

On page 100 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Past, present, future, will show the word and might of Truth—healing the sick and reclaiming the sinner—so long as there remains a claim of error for Truth to deny or to destroy." In this promise lies assurance of our complete salvation. The "might of Truth" cancels all unhappiness of the past, and acts as a forerunner of good, extending into the future, preparing us to meet its events. What need, then, to fear what tomorrow may bring? When we reach tomorrow it will be the today of God's ever present love and power, and we shall be able to say with the Psalmist, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

As we progress in the understanding of Christian Science, evil will gradually fade from our remembrance, and good alone will remain. By the daily contemplation of good only we are providing for the future in the wisest possible way, for we are indeed laying up treasure in heaven. As we do this we are beginning to perceive as God perceives, to grasp something of the "beauty, grandeur, order" of spiritual creation. We are putting off the limitations of time and sense by discerning the infinitude of omnipresent spiritual reality. The present, then, becomes pregnant with meaning, full of possibilities, insistent in its demand for greater conformity to truth and more whole-hearted adherence to righteousness. Thus, he who is making the most of present opportunities to be taught of God rejoices in a healed past and a safeguarded future.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

That Is Gibraltar

THE next morning I got up early in time to see the great rock of Gibraltar loom into sight. "They all get up the first trip out," said the young purser witheringly, "and never again."

I would much like to convey to that young man that I have done it on every occasion, and it has always given me a thrill. Tarifa, a white, walled city, on the left; Africa, hyacinth and amethyst, towering in points on the right, and the sunshine, which is a warm river, flowing round you. I could hardly drag myself away to eat my breakfast. . . .

We drove into the main street of the city, past a very urbane policeman in a little squat helmet. It was sunny. It was vividly yellow with a delicious warmth and there were women selling baskets of the most marvellous flowers, lilies and roses and freesias. I shall never forget my first glimpse of Gibraltar in the sunshine, with the Indians basking outside their shops, with silk shawls fluttering in the light wind, and the women selling flowers, and the sound of the caliente man, and the tinkle of the little barrel organ clucking out a tango, all blended together.

That is Gibraltar!—URSULA BLOOM, in "The Log of a Naval Officer's Wife." (London: Hurst & Blackett.)

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President Stresses Need for Security of People

(Continued from Page 1)

erations to come. The sound use of land and water is far more comprehensive than the mere planting of trees, building of dams, distributing of electricity or retirement of submarginal land. It recognizes that stranded populations, either in the country or the city, cannot have security under the conditions that now surround them.

To this end we are ready to begin to meet this problem—the intelligent care of population throughout our nation, in accordance with an intelligent distribution of the means of livelihood for that population. A definite program for putting people to work, of which I shall speak in a moment, is a component part of this greater program of security of livelihood through the better use of our national resources.

Closely related to the broad problem of livelihood is that of security against the major hazards of life. Here also a comprehensive survey of what has been attempted or accomplished in many nations and in many states proves to me that the time has come for action by the National Government.

I shall send to you, in a few days, definite recommendations based on these studies. These recommendations will cover the broad subjects of unemployment insurance and old-age insurance, of benefits for children, for mothers, for the handicapped, for maternity care and for other aspects of dependency and illness where a beginning can now be made.

Warns Against Haphazard Policies

The third factor—better homes for our people—has also been the subject of experimentation and study. Here, too, the first practical steps can be made through the proposals which I shall make in relation to giving work to the unemployed.

Whatever we plan and whatever we do should be in the light of these three clear objectives of security. We cannot afford to lose valuable time in haphazard public policies which cannot find a place in the broad outlines of these major purposes.

In the spirit I come to an immediate issue made for us by hard and inescapable circumstance—the task of putting people to work. In the spring of 1933 the issue of destitution seemed to stand apart; today, in the light of our experience and our new national policy, we find we can put people to work in ways which conform to, initiate and carry forward the broad principles of that policy.

The first objectives of emergency legislation of 1933 were, to relieve destitution, to make it possible for industry to operate in a more rational and orderly fashion, and to put behind industrial recovery the impulse of large expenditures in Government undertakings. The purpose of the National Industrial Recovery Act to provide work for more people succeeded in a substantial manner within the first few months of its life, and the act has continued to maintain employment gains and greatly improved working conditions in industry.

The program of public works provided for in the Recovery Act launched the Federal Government into a task for which there was little time to make preparation and little American experience to follow. Great employment has been given and is being given by these works.

More than $2,000,000,000 have also been expended in direct relief to the destitute. Local agencies of necessity determined the recipients of this form of relief. With inevitable exceptions the funds were spent by them with reasonable efficiency and as a result actual want of food and clothing in the great majority of cases has been overcome.

But the stark fact before us is that great numbers still remain unemployed.

A large proportion of these unemployed and their dependents have been forced on the relief rolls. The burden on the Federal Government has grown with great rapidity. We have here a human as well as an economic problem. When humane considerations are concerned, Americans give them precedence. The lessons of history, confirmed by the evidence immediately before me show conclusively that continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber.

To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit. It is inimical to the dictates of sound policy. It is in violation of the traditions of America. Work must be found for able bodied but destitute workers. The Federal Government must and shall quit this business of relief.

I am not willing that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, of market baskets, of a few hours of weekly work cutting grass, raking leaves or picking up papers in the public parks. We must preserve not only the bodies of the unemployed from destitution but also their self-respect, their self-reliance and courage and determination. This decision brings me to the problem of what the Government should do with approximately 5,000,000 unemployed now on the relief rolls.

About 1,500,000 of these belong to the group which in the past was dependent upon local welfare efforts. Most of them are unable for one reason or another to maintain themselves independently—for the most part, through no fault of their own. Such people, in the days before the great depression, were cared for by local efforts—by states, by counties, by towns, by cities, by churches and by private welfare agencies.

Must Be Cared For

It is my thought that in the future they must be cared for as they were before. I stand ready through my own personal efforts, and through the public influence of the office that I hold, to help these local agencies to get the means necessary to assume this burden.

The security legislation which I shall propose to the Congress will, I am confident, be of assistance to local effort in the case of this type of cases. Local responsibility can and will be resumed, for, after all, common sense tells us that the wealth necessary for this task existed and still exists in the local community, and the dictates of sound administration require that this responsibility be in the first instance a local one.

There are however, an additional 3,500,000 employable people who are on relief. With them the problem is different and the responsibility is different. This group was the victim of a nation-wide depression caused by conditions which were not local but national. The Federal Government is the only governmental agency with sufficient power and credit to meet this situation. We have assumed this task and we shall not shrink from it in the future. It is a duty dictated by every intelligent consideration of national policy to ask you to make it possible for the United States to give employment to all of these 3,500,000 employable people now on relief, pending their absorption in a rising tide of private employment.

It is my thought that with the exception of certain of the normal public building operations of the government, all emergency public works shall be united in a single new and greatly enlarged plan.

With the establishment of this new system we can supersede the Federal Emergency Relief Administration with a co-ordinated authority which will be charged with the orderly liquidation of our present relief activities and the substitution of a national chart for the giving of work.

This new program of emergency public employment should be governed by a number of practical principles.

(1) All work undertaken should be useful—not just for a day, or a year, but useful in the sense that it afford permanent improvement in living conditions or that it creates future new wealth for the nation.

(2) Compensation on emergency public projects should be in the form of security payments which should be larger than the amount now received as a relief dole, but at the same time not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment or the leaving of private employment to engage in Government work.

(3) Projects should be undertaken on which a large percentage of labor can be used.

(4) Preference should be given to those projects which will be self-liquidating in the sense that there is a reasonable expectation that the Government will get its money back at some future time.

(5) The projects undertaken should be selected and planned so as to compete as little as possible with private enterprises. This suggests that if it were not for the necessity of giving useful work to the unemployed now on relief, these projects in most instances would not now be undertaken.

(6) The planning of projects would seek to assure work during the coming fiscal year to the individuals now on relief, or until such time as private employment is available. In order to make adjustment to increasing private employment, work should be planned with a view to tapering it off in proportion to the speed with which the emergency workers are offered positions with private employers.

(7) Effort should be made to locate projects where they will serve the greatest unemployment needs as shown by present relief rolls, and the broad program of the National Resources Board should be freely used for guidance in selection. Our ultimate objective being the enrichment of human lives, the Government has the primary duty to use its emergency expenditures as much as possible to serve those who cannot secure the advantages of private capital.

Within Credit Bounds

Ever since the adjournment of the seventy-third Congress, the Administration has been studying from every angle the possibility and the practicability of new forms of employment. As a result of these studies I have arrived at certain very definite convictions as to the amount of money that will be necessary for the sort of public projects that I have described.

I shall submit these figures in my budget message. I assure you now they will be within the sound credit of the Government.

This work will cover a wide field including clearance of slums, which for adequate reasons can not be undertaken by private capital; in rural housing of several kinds, where, again, private capital is unable to function; in rural electrification; the reforestation of the great watersheds of the nation; in an intensified program to prevent soil erosion and to reclaim blighted areas; in improving existing road systems and in constructing national highways designed to handle modern traffic; in the elimination of grade crossings; in the extension and enlargement of the successful work of the Civilian Conservation Corps; in non-federal work, mostly self-liquidating and highly useful to local divisions of government; and on many others which the nation needs and can not afford to neglect.

This is the method which I propose to you in order that we may better meet this present day problem of unemployment. Its greatest advantage is that it fits logically and usefully into the long range permanent policy of providing the three types of security which constitute as a whole an American plan for the American people.

I shall consult with you from time to time concerning other measures of national importance.

Among the subjects that lie immediately before us are the consolidation of federal regulatory administration over all forms of transportation, the renewal and clarification of the general purposes of the National Recovery Act, the strengthening of our facilities for the prevention, detection and treatment of crime and criminals, the restoration of sound conditions in the public utilities field through abolition of the evil features of holding companies, the gradual tapering off of the emergency credit activities of government, and improvement in our taxation forms and methods.

Roosevelt to Abolish Dole

(Continued from Page 1)

nobody so much as of Woodrow Wilson. They were in the best manner of the "new freedom," in whose ideology President Roosevelt's first Washington years were steeped. But they contained nothing of the biting edge which characterized Mr. Roosevelt's inaugural address; there was no specific threat involved; they were academic and rhetorical.

Indeed, so general—however elevated and enlightened—was much of the address, that keen-eyed business observers took some comfort, and concluded that the social security program would not be so bad after all, not to be compared with the concrete impact of the Securities Act or the Stock Exchange Regulation Act. They heard a generous amount of bark, but had not yet felt the bite, and they were thereby somewhat reassured.

Program Is Concrete

But the new program for public works is concrete, even if the cost figure is not yet available—every forecast, it is important to record, runs far below the earlier estimates, some of which went as high as $10,000,000,000.

The President ties his program of work relief to his social security objectives of job, home, and hazard protection. In 1933, he points out, the problem of destitution seemed to stand apart, whereas today he proposes to put people to work in ways which carry forward the broad security policy.

The relief of destitution, costing more than $2,000,000,000 to the Federal Government, alleviated actual want without touching the "stark fact" of unemployment. Moreover, the President says, "continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber.

Dole a Narcotic

"To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit. It is inimical to the dictates of sound policy. It is in violation of the traditions of America.

"The Federal Government must, and shall, quit this business of relief." But people must be given work, the President postulates. "It is a duty dictated by every intelligent consideration of national policy to ask you to make it possible for the United States to give employment to all of these 3,500,000 employable people now on relief, pending their absorption in a rising tide of private employment."

To this program, however, he affixes safeguards. The work must be:

1. Useful.
2. Not overpaid.
3. Direct labor.
4. Largely self-liquidating.
5. As non-competitive as possible.
6. Planned to taper aff.
7. Located near unemployment needs.

Types of work to be done include:

Slum clearance and rural housing where private capital cannot function.

Rural electrification.

Reforestation of watersheds.

Prevention of soil erosion and reclamation of blighted areas.

Improved road systems and construction of national highways designed to handle modern traffic.

Elimination of grade crossings to make possible higher-speed, stream-lined trains.

Extension and enlargement of CCC.

Self-liquidating local work.

Insofar as the address is a framework for the labors of the seventy-fourth Congress, the signs are for a clear-cut session, potentially brief. The President's legislative program includes:

Program Compartively Brief

A new work-relief plan.

Unemployment and old-age insurance, together with benefits for children, mothers, and the handicapped in general, but not including sickness insurance.

Regulation of transportation.

Renewal and clarification of NIRA.

Strengthening of laws for prevention, detection, and treatment of crime and criminals.

"Restoration of sound conditions in the public utilities field through abolition of the evil features of holding companies."

Tapering-off of the emergency credit activities of government.

Improvement in taxation forms and methods.

Tendency to Caution

To these proposals, Congress will have frills of its own to add, beginning with the bonus. But the White House program, however fundamental and important, is relatively much simpler than the job before either of the last two sessions. There is, moreover, a tendency to move cautiously within the framework of the program, as evidenced in the decision to drop the more extreme types of medical insurance.

The White House has other proposals up its sleeve, or in which it is interested, such as adherence to the World Court. Whether the clarification of neutrality policy will get as far as Congress at this session is open to doubt.

The President found no single issue in foreign policy crying out for attention. He candidly described the world situation, hoping frankly—and perhaps too brusquely for some foreign governments—"for the coming of new and more practical forms of representative government throughout the world."

Notes Spiritual Recovery

And, in a fine phrase, he referred to "the false theory that extravagant armament cannot be reduced and limited by international accord."

Finally, concluding that the year's ledger shows more losses than gains, and merits gratitudes, the President declared that "beyond the material recovery, I sense a spiritual recovery as well. The people of America are turning as never before to those permanent values that are not limited to the physical objectives of life.

"There are growing signs of this on every hand. In the face of these spiritual impulses we are sensible of the Divine province to which nations turn now, as always, for guidance and fostering care."

Feel Effect of Restored Agriculture

We have already begun to feel the bracing effect upon our economic system of a restored agriculture. The hundreds of millions of additional income that farmers are receiving is finding its way into the channels of trade. The farmers' share of the national income is slowly rising. The economic facts justify the widespread opinion of those engaged in agriculture that our provision for maintaining a balanced production gave at this time the most adequate remedy for an old and vexing problem. For the present and especially in view of abnormal world conditions, agricultural adjustment with certain necessary improvements in methods should continue.

I cannot with candor tell you that general international relationships outside our borders are improved. On the surface of things many old jealousies are resurrected, old passions aroused; new strivings for armament and power, in more than one land, rear their ugly heads. I hope that calm counsel and constructive leadership will provide the steadying influence and the time necessary for the coming of new and more practical forms of representative government throughout the world wherein privilege will occupy a lesser place and welfare a greater.

It seems appropriate to call attention at this time to the fine spirit shown during the past year by our public servants, employees and of those temporarily working for the Government. As for those thousands in our various public agencies spread throughout the country who, without compensation, agreed to take over heavy responsibilities in connection with our various loan agencies and particularly in direct relief work, I cannot say too much. I do not think any country could show a higher average of cheerful and even enthusiastic team work than has been shown by these men and women.

I believe, however, that our own peaceful and neighborly attitude toward other nations is coming to be understood and appreciated. The maintenance of international peace is a matter in which we are deeply and unselfishly concerned. Evidence of our persistent and undeniable desire to prevent armed conflict has recently been more than once afforded.

Sees Outlook for Continued Peace

There is no ground for apprehension that our relations with any nation will be otherwise than peaceful. Nor is there ground for doubt that the people of most nations seek relief from the threat and burden attaching to the false theory that extravagant armament cannot be reduced and limited by international accord.

The ledger of the past year shows many more gains than losses. Let us not forget that, in addition to saving millions from utter destitution, child labor has been for the moment outlawed, thousands of homes saved to their owners and most important of all, the morale of the nation has been restored. Viewing the year 1934 as a whole, you and I can agree that we have a generous measure of reasons for giving thanks.

It is not empty optimism that moves me to a strong hope in the coming year. We can, if we will, make 1935 a genuine period of good feeling, sustained by a sense of purposeful progress. Beyond the material recovery, I sense a spiritual recovery as well.

The people of America are turning as never before to those permanent values that are not limited to the physical objectives of life. There are growing signs of this on every hand. In the face of these spiritual impulses we are sensible of the divine Providence to which nations turn now, as always, for guidance and fostering care.

Road Brings Montevideo Close to Buenos Aires

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Jan. 4 (By U. P.)—The new route connecting Montevideo with Buenos Aires was opened this week, making possible an automobile trip over the 177 kilometers between the two capitals in five hours, including 2½ hours on the ferry across Rio de la Plata.

The road is of concrete, built on the so-called Illinois specifications, and is practically straight. It cost $12,000,000. Originally the cost was estimated at $6,000,000, but construction of numerous feeder lines doubled the price of the project.

Locomotive Leaves Shops for Lone Trip

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Jan. 4 (AP)—A Missouri Pacific Railroad locomotive, under repair in the shops, literally ran away from its crew here Wednesday, sped through the business section at an estimated speed of 30 miles an hour and ran out of steam seven miles north of here without causing any damage.

The crew of a local freight on a siding hastily uncoupled their locomotive from the train and sped in pursuit, overtaking the pilotless and now steamless engine at Baldwin Switch, seven miles north of the main line at Little Rock.

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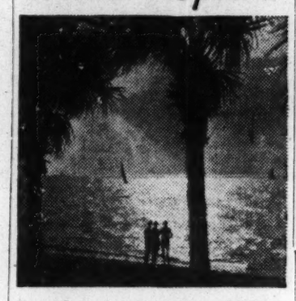

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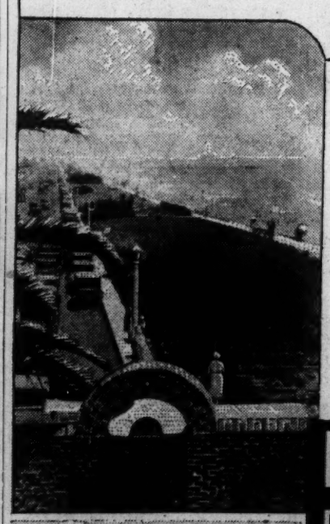
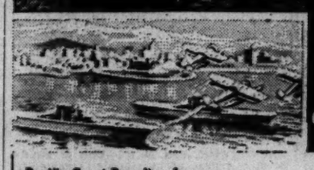


This is a wonderful winter in Long Beach. Early rains have left lawns and gardens gloriously fresh and green. It's great just to be alive in such Springtime weather. But who wants to be idle? For from the time the sun first climbs above the snow capped Sierra Madres until long after it paints the grim, gray ships of the Battle Fleet in silhouette against the Pacific horizon, each new day is crowded with enjoyable things to do and see.

We want you to share the pleasure of this winter with us. You can do so for little more than it will cost to live at home. Send now for the new picture filled Long Beach folder and for any special information about this picturesque seaside city which you desire. Will you use the coupon below?



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• Buying of Railroad Shares Feature of Today's Stock Market •

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Railroad Shares Feature Trading Of Stock Market

Carrier Issues in Good Demand and Prices Advance Well

By Forrest Price

It was railroad day.

Carrier stocks generally advanced.

And they were an active market feature.

Volume of trading today amounted to about 1,000,000 shares.

There were some losses among the industrials and specialties—enough to give the market a somewhat ragged appearance at times.

Union Pacific led the carrier procession with a gain of more than 2 points. Atchison came close to it with nearly a 2-point advance.

Other railroad shares showing considerable activity and at higher prices included those of Southern Pacific, Southern Railway preferred, Missouri Pacific, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Delaware Lackawanna & Western and Delaware & Hudson. These recorded gains ranging from a point to nearly 2 points.

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph preferred, Lima Locomotive, American Crystal Sugar and Associated Dry Goods second preferred, were up 2 points or so.

Losers of a point or so were Cerro de Pasco, Deere, du Pont, International Harvester, McCrory Stores A and B, Allied Chemical, Case and American Telephone.

Railroad bonds generally followed the lead of the railroad stocks in an upward direction. Chile Copper 5s were a strong feature of the corporate loans. U. S. Governments were easy.

Commodities generally did not excite much interest. Wheat was steady. Cotton moved narrowly, closing steady.

Business prospects for the first quarter of the new year have the attention of the public just now. Political developments at Washington take secondary place.

Business gained much momentum the last few weeks of the old year, and a speeding up early this year is anticipated.

There is always a post-holiday recession but this time Dun & Bradstreet in its weekly review says that the decline in retail distribution "has been held to the narrowest margin in several years."

The review also says: "Off to the most auspicious start that has marked the beginning of any year since 1929, fresh hopes have been evoked by the force with which both production and distribution are reaching out for new ground."

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Stocks backed and filled somewhat uneasily today, with activity dwindling appreciably just before the time set for deliverance of the Chief Executive's message.

A number of the rails firmed on the belief that, when the national legislators get down to work, they will do something for the harassed carriers. Considerable profit-taking, however, was evident in various issues that have recently been moving ahead.

Demand for Rails

Advances of fractions to more than 2 points were registered by Union Pacific, N. Y. Central, Canadian Pacific, Pennsylvania and Pullman. Similar gains were shown by National Biscuit, American Commercial Alcohol and Douglas Aircraft.

Losers of major fractions to a point or more included du Pont, American Can, Radio preferred B, Johns-Manville, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, American Telephone and North American.

Among shares unchanged to a bit lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Goodyear, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, National Distillers, Consolidated Gas and American Rolling Mill.

Bond Traders Cautious

The bond market showed steady behavior in the early trading today, although dealers moved cautiously pending the publication of President Roosevelt's message to Congress.

U. S. Governments were in a slightly lower range of values, but transactions were light except in one or two issues. Treasury 3¼s of 1941 were fairly active around 104.22, unchanged, and the 3s of 1946-48 accounted for substantial transfers around 100.28, off 2-32s of a point.

Treasury 3⅜s of 1940-43 eased 5-32s to 104.16, while the 3¼s of 1944-46 gave up 3-32s at 102.29. Treasury 4s and Federal Farm Mortgage 3s were a shade higher.

Corporate issues which improved included Chile Copper 5s, up 1¾ at 82; American & Foreign Power 5s, up ⅞ at 60; St. Paul 5s, up ⅜ at 25½; Great Northern 4½s, up ¾ at 78; and Nickel Plate 4½s, up ½ at 64.

Obligations of Western Union, Phillips Petroleum, Frisco, and Standard Oil of New York were moderately lower.

Brazilian bonds were under some pressure, presumably in connection with the announced suspension of service on the national external debt. French issues were strong, and other groups showed narrow changes.

Dividend Declarations

The Amerada Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share on the capital stock, payable Jan. 31 to stock of record Jan. 15.

American Water Works and Electric Company, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable in cash, on the common stock of the company, payable Feb. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business Jan. 11.

Phillips Jones Corporation declared a regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record Jan. 21.

Commonwealth Edison Company declared a dividend of $1 a share on the company's outstanding capital stock, payable Feb. 1 to stockholders of record on Jan. 15.

Adolf Gobel, Inc., Loss

A net loss for the year ended Oct. 27 of $491,297 is reported by Adolf Gobel, Inc., compared with a net loss of $242,073 the year before.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Jan. 4	Jan. 3
111	89	7	Abraham & S pf	60	110¼	110	110		
11⅞	6		Adams Express	600	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	50	86	86	86	86	
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	600	33¼	33¼	33¼	33½	
11⅜	6¾		Addressograph	3200	9⅛	8½	9⅛	8¾	
9⅝	4⅞	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7	7	7	7¼	
113	81⅜	3	Air Reduction	500	114⅜	114	114¼	114	
3⅜	1⅜		Airway Elec App	300	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
237⅛	166⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	4500	19½	19	19¼	19¼	
5¼	1½		Alleghany Cp (h)	1700	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
16½	4½		Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	300	7	7	7	6⅝	
160¾	115⅛	6	Allied Chem	1200	139½	139	139	140	
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	400	124	123¾	124		
23⅜	10⅜		Allis Chalmers	1800	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	17	
20¼	11½	.25e	Alpha Port Cem	400	19¼	18	19	18¼	
7¾	3⅛		Amal Leather	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3¼	
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	700	51	51	51	51¼	
48	28¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	50⅜	49⅞	50⅛	50½	
25¼	11½		Am Bank Note	400	15	14⅝	15	15	
13½	8½		Am Crystal Sug	500	8¼	7¾	8¼	8¼	
72⅞	46⅛		Am Crys Sug pf	60	60⅞	59	60⅛	59½	
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	800	29½	29⅛	29½	29⅝	
94¾	90¼	4†	Am Can	3700	116½	115½	116	116⅝	
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	151¾	151¾	151¾	152	
33⅞	13		Am Car & Fdry	800	18⅝	18	18⅝	18½	
56½	32		Am Car & F pf	500	40½	40	40	40¼	
70⅝	48¼	3†	Am Chicle	100	68	68	68	68	
62½	20¾		Am Com Alcohol	3400	33	31¾	31¾	32⅝	
5	1⅛		Am Encaustic T	7500	3	2¾	2¾	3	
10⅛	4½		Am European	100	5	5	5	5	
13¾	4½		Am & For Pow	2800	5	4¾	4¾	4¾	
30	11¾		Am & For Pow pf	4100	20⅝	20	20	20⅛	
17½	6½		Am & For Pw 2pf	3300	8½	7¾	8¼	8	
42¼	17¾		Am Hide & L pf	900	25¾	24½	24¾	25¾	
10	3		Am Ice	800	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	
	1½		Am La France	800	⅝	⅝	⅝		
18	3		Am La Fr pf	100	4½	4½	4½		
38¾	14½		Am Locomotive	800	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝	
10	4½		Am Mach & M ct	300	7	6⅞	7	7	
27⅝	12⅞		Am Metal	2500	16½	15¾	16¼		
91	63		Am Metal 6%	200	78	75	78	74	
12¼	3		Am Power & Lt	1600	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	1100	12	11½	12	12¼	
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1600	14	13¼	13¼	14⅜	
17⅝	10		Am Radiator	4100	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
137⅝	111½	7	Am Radiator pf	100	138	138	138		
78¼	13⅓		Am Rolling Mill	3100	23¼	22½	22¾	23⅛	
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	67	67	67	67½	
2⅜	⅝		Am Ship & Com	1100	⅞	¾	⅞	¾	
30	19⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	180	24	22¾	24	22¾	
26½	10⅛		Am Steel Fdries	1300	16¾	16⅜	16¾	16⅞	
51½	30¼		Am Smelt & Ref	10400	39¾	38⅝	39	39⅝	
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	122½	122½	122½	123½	
92	59⅞	2†	Am Steel F pf	10	92	92	92		
44⅛	27	2†	Am Stores	300	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅝	
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	67	66	66	66½	
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	106¾	104½	104⅞	106⅛	
13	3		Am Type Fdrs (h)	700	5	5	5	5⅛	
28¾	7¾		Am Typ Pf (h)	100	14½	14½	14½	15⅛	
27⅝	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	1100	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝	
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	59	59	59		
17⅛	7		Am Woolen	400	9	9	9	9⅛	
83¾	36		Am Woolen pf	1900	44⅞	44¾	44¾	45	
4¼	1		Am Wgit Pap (h)	700	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅝	
17½	2⅞		Am Wgit Pap pf (h)	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9	3¾		Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
17¾	10		Anaconda Cop	12800	12	11¾	11¾	12	
24¾	13⅜	.60	Anchor Cap	100	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝		
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	50	104	103	104		
10	5		Andes Copper	100	5	5	5	5⅛	
7⅞	2¾		A P W Paper	500	3	2	2	2⅛	
39⅛	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	600	38¾	38⅝	38¾	35½	
117	110	7	Archer Dan pf	10	118¼	118¼	118¼		
103	76¼	7	Armour De! pf	200	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	101¼	
6¾	3½		Armour Ill	8500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	6	
71¼	48¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	100	69¼	67½	67⅞	68⅞	
8¾	3		Arnold Constable	900	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	
18⅛	7¼		Asso Dry Goods	600	12½	12¼	12½	12¼	
90	46		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	90¼	90	90¼	90	
64⅞	35		Asso Dry G 2pf	400	65¾	63½	65⅝	63½	
73⅞	45¼		be Atchison T&SF	1200	55½	53⅜	54⅝	53⅞	
9⅞	7⅛	5	Atchison pf	300	86	86	86	86	
54¼	24½		Atl Coast Line	500	37¼	36⅛	36½	38⅛	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	3300	25½	25	25	25¼	
55½	35¼	2	Atlas Powder	200	40	40	40		
16¾	5⅜		Atlas Tack	100	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
37⅝	16½		Auburn Auto	1200	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	26	
65	39½	5	Austin Nichol A	30	63	63	63		
10⅜	3¾		Aviation Corp Del	2500	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½	

—B—

16	4½		Baldwin Loco	2600	5⅞	5⅜	5¾	5¾	
64¾	16¼		Baldwin Loco pf	800	23⅜	23⅛	23½	23¼	
34½	13⅛		Balt & Ohio	900	14¾	14¼	14¾	14	
37⅝	15¼		Balt & Ohio pf	500	17⅝	16¾	17⅜	16¾	
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101½	101½	101½	101⅞	
38⅛	16½		Barker Bros pf	150	36	35⅝	36	36	
10	5⅞		Barnsdall A	3100	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	6⅞	
14⅜	10¼		Beatrice Cream		17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	500	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾	
23⅞	9¾		Bendix Aviation	2600	17⅛	17	17⅛	17⅜	
19⅛	12⅜	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	1500	17½	17	17½	17⅝	
40	26	1½	Best & Co	300	36½	36½	36½	36⅞	
49½	24⅛		Bethlehem Steel	4200	32½	31⅝	32	32½	
40	19¾		Bigelow Sanford	140	24	24	24	23	
16¼	6		Blaw Knox	1300	11	10⅝	11	11	
17	17	.40	Bloomingdale	10	21½	21½	21½		
109	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	108	107⅞	107⅞		
56¼	28		Blumenthal pf	10	37	37	37	36½	
11¼	6¾		Boeing Airplane	1300	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9¾	
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Aluum & Br	1500	59¼	58¼	59¼	59¼	
94	76	4†	Bon Ami A	40	95	95	95	95	
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2600	24⅞	24¼	24½	23⅝	
31	16⅛	1½	Borg Warner	2700	30¾	30½	30½	30⅝	
19½	5¾		Boston & Maine	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	6¼	
3	3¼		Botany A pf (h)	100	1¼	1¼	1¼		
28¾	12	1	Briggs Mfg	5200	28¼	27½	27⅝	28	
27½	14	2	Briggs & Strat	500	24⅜	24½	24⅜	24½	
44⅞	28¼	1½b	Brooklyn Man T	900	39½	39½	39½	39½	
97	82¼	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	90	90	90		
	3½		Brooklyn Queens	200	3¼	3⅛	3⅛		
10⅞	4		Brunswick Balke	100	5½	5½	5½	5½	
9¾	3½		Bucyrus Erie	3100	6	5¾	6	6	
14½	6		Bucyrus E cv pf	4900	12½	11½	12⅜	12¾	
75	50	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	69	69	69	70	
7¾	3		Budd Mfg	200	5½	5½	5½	5½	
44	16		Budd Mfg pf	20	29¾	29¾	29¾	30	
6¾	2		Budd Wheel	600	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3½	
13½	5⅞		Bullard	1400	14⅜	14	14	14¼	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	15⅜	13¼	15¼	15¾	
9½	2¾		Bush Term deb (h)	100	8½	8½	8½		
21	5½		Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	18	18	18	18½	
3¼	1½		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
4¼	1¼		Butterick	500	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾	
32⅜	13¾		Byers	900	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝	
67⅞	40		Byers pf	10	59¼	59¼	59¼	54	

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1700	40⅛	39½	39½	39¾	
1¾	½		Calalhan Z & L	1600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	2¾		Calumet & Hecla	2400	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞	
15⅞	6		Campbell Wy&C	200	11½	11½	11½	11½	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	16	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
18¼	10⅞	1	Canadian Pacific	4500	12⅞	12½	12⅞	11⅞	
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34		
10¼	5¾		Capital Admin	400	7	6⅞	7	6⅛	
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	90	34½	34	34½		
86⅜	35		Case Thresh	6900	59¼	58	58⅞	59⅜	
38¾	14	1	Caterpillar Trac	3200	38⅞	38	38⅜	38½	
44⅞	17⅛		Celanese Corp	5300	34⅜	33¾	33¾	34½	
5⅞	1½		Celotex Co (h)	100	4	4	4	3¾	
4	1		Celotex vtc (h)	600	2⅞	2½	2⅞	2½	
22⅜	6½		Celotex Co pf (h)	280	19½	19	19¼	19¼	
32½	18¾	1½	Central Aguirre	800	23¾	23¼	23⅜	23¾	
92	53		Central RR of NJ	100	55½	55½	55½		
110	82	7	Century Rib pf	10	104	104	104	106	
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	22800	46⅞	45¼	45⅝	46⅞	
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	6	
35	17½		Certain Teed pf	20	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28	
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	1100	44⅞	43½	44	44	
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2800	45	44½	44⅝	44¾	
9	3⅛		Chic & E Ill (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
8	1⅜		Chi & E Ill pf (h)	700	2¼	2¼	2¼	2	
5½	1½		Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2	
11⅞	3½		Chi & Gt W pf	500	4½	4	4½	4	
8½	2		Chi Mil & St P	900	3	2⅞	2⅞	3	
13¼	3½		Chi Mil & St P pf	2700	4¾	4⅛	4⅜	4¼	
15	7		Chi & N'western	2400	5⅜	5	5⅜	5	
28	6¾		Chi & N'west pf	400	10¼	10	10¼		
9⅞	3⅜		Chi Pneu Tool	2100	6¾	6½	6¾	6½	
28¾	14¼		Chi Pneu T pf	2600	23¾	23½	23⅝	23⅜	
6¼	1⅜		Chi R& I & P (h)	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
8	2		Chi RI&P 6% (h)	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
9⅜	2⅜		Chi RI&P 7% (h)	400	3¼	3	3¼	3	
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	200	29½	29½	29½	29¼	
11⅜	3¾		Chil is Company	400	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	18400	42½	41⅝	41½	42¼	
92½	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	90	90	90	90	
2⅞	½		City Stores (h)	900	1½	1	1	1	
1¼	⅜		City Stores vtc (h)	100	⅝	⅝	⅝		
5⅝	2¼		City Stores A (h)	200	5	5	5		
2⅜	⅞		City Stores Avtc (h)	100	5	5	5		
45	24⅞	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜		
18½	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1400	18	17¾	17¾	18	
28½	10		Collins & Aikman	1200	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	14½	
9	5		Colonial Bea Oil	50	7	7	7		
8¾	2⅜		Colo F & Ir (h)	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
30	11		Colo & So 2pf	10	12½	12½	12½		
19¼	6⅜		Columbian Gas	5300	7¾	7	7	7¼	
41⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	900	39¾	39½	39½	39½	
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	4500	40⅜	39½	40	40⅜	
125	100	7	Comm Credit 1pf	70	110	110	110	110	
30⅛	24	2	Com Cr 8½ pf B	50	29½	29½	29½	29½	
61	35¾	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1900	58⅜	58⅛	58½	58½	
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	19800	23¼	22½	22⅝	22¾	
33¼	1		Comwlth & So	3800	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	900	31¼	29⅞	29½	30¾	
13⅜	5		Conde Nast Pub	100	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
35⅞	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	1400	34⅜	33¾	34	34⅜	
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	100	42	39	41½	34¼	
6¼	1⅝		Consol Film Ind	1200	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	
20⅝	13⅜	2g	Consol Film I pf	1500	20½	20	20	20⅛	
47⅞	18½	1	Consol Gas	5900	20¼	19¾	20	20⅛	
95	71	5	Consol Gas pf	500	80½	79½	79½	79⅞	
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	6800	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
2⅝	½		Consol Textile	2300	1	1	1	1	
12⅜	6¼		Container A	1400	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
5⅜	2⅜		Container B	200	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
14⅝	5¼		Cont Baking A	700	6½	6⅜	6½	6½	
2⅜	⅞		Cont Baking pf	100	49½	49½	49½		
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	5300	66	65¼	65½	65½	
11⅛	6		Cont Dia Fibre	200	8½	8¾	8¾	8⅝	
36¼	23⅝	1.20g	Cont Insurance	900	33¼	32¾	33	33¼	
2⅜	¾		Cont Motors	2200	1	1	1	⅞	
22⅜	15¾	.50b	Cont Oil	4600	19	18⅝	19	19	
51	40	3	Corn Exchange	120	46½	45¾	46½	45¼	
84½	65½	3	Corn Products	1800	65⅞	64½	65⅞	65	
9⅞	3⅝		Coty	1800	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝	
36⅛	28	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	36¼	
36¼	18¾	1g	Crown Cork & S	600	26	25¾	26	26⅜	
6⅝	3⅝		Crown Zellerbach	100	5	5	5	5	
38⅜	17		Crucible Steel	600	24¼	24	24	24¼	
71	44		Crucible Steel pf	200	67	66	66		
3¼	⅞		Cuba Co	800	1½	1¼	1½	1¾	
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	2600	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6	
69	31		Cuban Am S pf	100	43½	43½	43½	44⅜	
29⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	500	21½	21½	21½	21⅞	
95¾	43½	6g	Curtis Pub pf	1100	95¼	94½	95	94¼	
5¼	2⅛		Curtiss-Wright	8100	3	2⅞	3	3	
12¼	5½		Curtiss-Wright A	1600	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅜	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	400	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	

—D—

34½	10⅛		Deere & Co	3400	29¼	28½	28¾	29¾	
19¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	1600	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	
73½	35		Del & Hudson	2800	43	41¾	43	41⅞	
33⅜	14		Del Lack & W	3900	18¾	18	18¼	17⅝	
13¼	3⅜		Denver R G pf	500	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜		
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	100	68¾	68¾	68¾		
18¼	10		Det & Mack pf	40	8	8	8		
55¼	29	1¼†	Devoe & Ray A	600	50⅜	50¼	50¼	49⅜	
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	100	26¾	26¼	26¾	26⅝	
48¼	32	2Z	Dome Mines	3700	38½	38¼	38¼	38⅜	
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	2800	24¼	23¾	24	23½	
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	7000	98	97	98	98¾	

—E—

12¾	4¼		Eastern Roll Mill	400	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
116⅛	78	9†	Eastman Kodak	3000	116¾	115¾	115¾	116⅛	
122	82	8	Eastern Kodak pf	10	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	
6	1		Eaton Mfg	1300	18⅜	18⅛	18½	18⅜	
19¼	6		Eitington Schild	300	7¾	7¾	7¾		
31⅜	15		Elec Auto-Lite	3000	28¾	27⅞	28	28⅜	
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	150	108½	108⅜	108½	107¾	
7⅞	3		Elec Boat	800	5¼	5	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅝	3¼		Elec & Mus Ind	300	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	2¼		Elec Pow & Lt	1000	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅝	6		El Pw&L 6% pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	7	
21	6⅝		Elec Pow & L pf	300	8	7½	8¼	8¼	
138	130	7	Endicott John pf	20	136¼	126¼	126¼		
8¾	2		Engineers Pub S	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞		
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100	17	17	17		
24½	9⅜		Erie RR	1300	14	13¼	13⅝	13½	
28¼	14⅜		Erie RR 1pf	500	17¼	16⅞	17		
23	9		Erie RR 2pf	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞		
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅞	
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	1300	22¼	21⅝	22	21⅝	

—F—

18¾	7		Fairbanks Morse	1500	19⅞	19	19	20	
77½	30		Fairbanks M pf	50	78¾	78	78¾		
8¾	2⅛		Fed Motor Tr	100	5½	5½	5½		
3¾	2		Fed Screw W	400	4¼	4	4	4	
1	1		Fed Water Serv	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅛	
35½	23¾	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	300	34½	34	34¼	34	
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	93	92½	93		
25¼	13½	.

Commerce and Finance

30-Hour Week Assailed as Hurtful to Labor and Industry

Business and Industry

Brookings Experts Make Keen Attack On 30-Hour Week

Assert It Would Cut Production, Raise Prices, Hurt Foreign Trade

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—That the enactment of a 30-hour work week would prove detrimental to the interests of labor as well as other classes, would reduce production, raise prices, impede foreign trade, lower farmers' buying power and put industry in a hampering strait-jacket is the conclusion reached in a study of the proposal just published by the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C.

The analysis is especially interesting at this time since it made public simultaneous with the reintroduction yesterday in the House by Representative Connery of Massachusetts of his 30-hour work week measure which went through the last session without any action being taken. A similar bill is to be introduced in the Senate by Senator Black of Alabama.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, of the institution, and Dr. Maurice Leven collaborated in the survey which shows that although workers would get more leisure under a 30-hour week, their real income would be cut since prices would rise as a result of the increased cost to employers.

See Lower Production

The Brookings study does not believe that the 30-hour week can accomplish its underlying ideas; namely, make labor scarce, raise wages and thereby bring about a more equitable distribution of national income. Also, it takes issue with the principle that shortening the work week and spreading employment is a satisfactory means of unemployment relief.

"Since those to be brought in to share the work of those now employed would on the whole be less experienced and less efficient for the particular tasks in hand," it says, "their reabsorption in industry by means of the 30-hour week would obviously mean a decrease in total industrial output and in the volume of goods and services available for supplying the wants of the people."

The study points out that the 30-hour week is not adaptable in all cases as different lines of industry ordinarily have varying work schedules.

"A rigid universal 30-hour week, or for that matter any other set number of hours, would put industry in a strait-jacket and reduce efficiency," it adds. "Even though in time business might possibly accommodate itself to an inflexible working schedule, the immediate effect would unquestionably be to retard recovery."

Would Raise Prices

Assuming that the 30-hour week could be installed on a national scale "without throttling enterprise," the analysis traces its consequences on wage earners, salaried and fixed income groups and farmers.

"At first glance, it would appear that, since there would be no cut in wages, the position of the worker who is employed would in no wise be impaired. The truth is, however, that his real wages would be appreciably reduced in consequence of the rise in prices. Everything that he purchased which was produced by industries operating on the 30-hour week schedule would be substantially enhanced in price. Moreover, there would be a tendency to freeze standards of living at the reduced level."

"Individuals living on fixed incomes would be adversely affected to the precise extent that prices rose," the survey says.

Detrimental to Farmers

"The 30,000,000 people constituting the agricultural population would likewise be adversely affected. It is hardly to be expected that those who are pressing for this measure contemplate a 30-hour week for the farmer. Although the farmer would thus not get any more leisure, he would find himself confronted with higher prices for all the commodities he has to purchase.

The proposal obviously works "at direct cross purposes with the Government's agricultural program," which is trying to bring about a better adjustment between agriculture and industry through raising the prices of farm commodities relatively to the prices of industrial products.

In conclusion, the analysis states that the measure providing for a 30-hour week "would not promote national welfare."

"It would prove detrimental to the interests of labor as well as other classes. It would not promote recovery and bids well to intensify the depression. At best its immediate effects would be a spread of employment at the expense of efficiency and productive output. In its long-run implications the measure offers to the workers of the country merely a choice between more leisure and a more abundant consumption of goods and services."

Insolvencies in 1934 Lowest in 14 Years

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, Jan. 4

BUSINESS failures during 1934 reached the lowest level in 14 years. The number of such defaults, as shown by the reports of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 12,185, with a total of indebtedness amounting to $264,248,176.

These figures compared with 20,307 failures in the preceding year, involving $502,830,584, and 31,822 in 1932, owing a total of $928,312,517. The latter was a record total for any year since these reports were first compiled back in 1857.

The insolvency record for 1934 was progressively more favorable as the year advanced. This fact was shown in both the report as to the number, and as to the liabilities involved. The report for each quarter shows a marked improvement over that for the preceding three months, and the change became very noteworthy at the close of the year.

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INTEREST BEGINS
JAN. 10

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CHRISTMAS CLUB

British 'Sound Money' Economist Swings to Inflationary Program

New Installment of Currency Devaluation to Reduce Burden of Excessive Debt Necessary in Britain and United States, Says Dr. Paul Einzig

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The gold standard lion in Britain is beginning to lie down with the inflationist lamb.

This is indicated by Dr. Paul Einzig, one of Britain's stanchest gold standardites, in a book just published in which he points out that a number of countries including Britain and the United States are greatly in need of a new installment of currency devaluation.

"It is generally admitted," he says, "that excessive indebtedness since the war has been one of the major causes of the world economic crisis. The choice of a low rate of stabilization—that is, a high gold price—would reduce considerably both internal and international indebtedness.

"While private indebtedness in Great Britain cannot be said to be excessive, the burden of the public debt is abnormal. A radical devaluation of the pound would greatly remedy this evil, as it would cause a rise in commodity prices which in turn would increase the yield of taxation, so that the relative burden of public debt would decline. In the United States, private indebtedness has assumed unbearable proportions while the public debt is also becoming increasingly heavy. There can be no return of lasting prosperity until this burden is reduced."

Dr. Einzig goes on to observe that if the present national government in Britain were to attempt to stabilize the pound at present gold parity it would "drive millions of electors into the Socialist camp" owing to harm that would be done to British trade. On the other hand he expresses firm belief that the gold standard will be retained in the world at large if only for the fact that those countries possessing large gold stocks will work overwhelmingly for this end.

Dr. Einzig thus differs from such other gold standardites as Prof. Lionel Robbins and Edwin Walter Kemmerer who would return to gold at existing parity in the hope that such a proceeding might set free enough of the hoarded metal to raise world prices adequately without further currency manipulation.

Mr. Kemmerer in his book, entitled "Money," published in 1934, counts upon obtaining in this way a 50 per cent rise in commodity prices. This chimes with the fact that return to gold has begun to be described here as a great inflationist move. "I expect," Mr. Kemmerer says, "to see gold itself depreciate at least to its 1926 value before 1940."

Professor Robbins is less sanguine. He would be prepared therefore to face the unpopularity of yet further deflation of wages and other costs of production in order to restore British business to a paying basis, if return to gold failed to prove as inflationary as has been hoped. He describes himself as viewing "with some contempt" the attitude of those who "unwilling to face poverty, content themselves with approving the enforcement of a wage higher than industry can bear."

Even that eminent British banker, Reginald McKenna, who has since done much to show how universal and how little upon the whole to be feared has been direct currency inflation—defended in 1925 Britain's then return to gold on the ground that inflation within the gold standard would be likely to follow.

Dr. Einzig takes a more realistic view. He considers it necessary for the pound and the dollar to be lowered far below their present gold parity. On the other hand, while expecting a temporary fall in the price of gold itself, he looks forward confidently to the yellow metals eventually rising to "well above" its level when he wrote, which was 143s. ($35) per ounce.

The World's Business

World Recovery: Far East—II

Tapping the Orient for Silver

IN GENERAL India buys silver for keeps. The metal is not the standard of value in India, as so many silver orators say. It is a *store* of value. That is to say, silver is bought in the form of bullion, ornaments, and trinkets as an investment. In the West we buy property for the same reason that the Indian buys silver. Even that is not a strict analogy. An Occidental who elects to put his savings into old books buys them as a choice possession as well as an investment. For much the same reason the Indian buys silver.

Since India does not produce silver, the people must buy it abroad. This they do out of the proceeds of commodity sales abroad. Primarily an agricultural country, India produces such things for export as jute, shellac, grains, oilseeds, and cotton. With the proceeds, the people buy industrial goods and silver. Normally the yearly trade shows a surplus of goods sold over goods bought. Therefore the movement of silver and gold has been generally inward. India is called a sink for the precious metals. Even this year, if we accept Handy & Harmon's estimate, the movement is likely to be inward. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that *before India stops buying silver, it will stop buying industrial goods.*

Before the economists present there might arise the picture of the great irruption of gold which came out of India after the rupee was severed from the gold standard in 1931. Is there not the same possibility in regard to silver? No, for four reasons: (a) the differential between the inside and the outside price of silver maintained by the import tax. (b) The greater diffusion of silver for domestic use and its relative insensitivity to outside influences. (c) The still relative cheapness of silver. (d) The improvement in Indian trade, which will call for more investment of family surpluses in silver. (e) The Government would not allow such an irruption. As an addendum to this last point, I doubt whether, as long as the American silver policy persists, the Indian Government will avail itself to the full of its privilege under the London silver agreement of 1933 to sell its stocks—for the twin reason that, if the silver price goes higher, it will be blamed for shortsightedness by the Indian people and that, with the advancement of trade, it must look to the time when more rupees and consequently more silver backing will be called for.

Thus, taking everything into account, there is little possibility of any rush of even speculative silver out of India to Washington via the world market.

This leaves silver-standard China as the source of the American supply from existing stocks. Those who did not expect a tidal wave from India looked for some such irruption from China. We have had it. Nobody knows exactly how much non-American silver the United States Treasury has accumulated. Its operations are skilfully disguised. But the world woke up to the fact that the free market of China had been successfully tapped by United States Treasury policy when that country began to complain to Washington. This it did on Sept. 22, three months after the enactment of the Silver Purchase Act. Up till that time, China had altogether lost about 150,000,000 ounces for 1934 by officially recorded exports.

China has never taken kindly to a drain on its metallic stocks. In the language of standard of value purists, no so-called rules of the silver-standard game could persuade China to keep her silver paying windows constantly open to the outside world. For the currency of a country where modern banks are few, where paper money is subject to mistrust outside the treaty ports, is mainly printed on coin. Silver is the premier standard coin, and it circulates at close to its intrinsic value.

China's protest against the American silver policy must have come as a shock to the American people. For one of the pleas for silver legislation was that it would be beneficial to China in common with the entire Orient. Most of the flights of oratorical fancy were reserved for the picture of this beneficence which was to be done to the submerged billion of the Orient. Alas! the facts do not gibe with the rhetoric. In its protest on Sept. 22, China spoke of the "potentially menacing" situation arising in China as the result of the American silver purchase policy. That was a polite way of saying that the menace had arrived.

It requires no elaborate explanation to show why a loss of a country's standard money is disturbing. In the early part of 1933 the United States itself experienced such a menace as China mentioned. How much more understandable was the predicament of a country faced with a continuous drain of the money in actual use by the people. Loss of silver to a country which is on a *hard money standard* meant deflation and depression.

In China's case the loss of silver accelerated a deflation which had been in vogue ever since Chinese exchange began to appreciate with silver early in 1933, in anticipation that something special would be done for silver by the United States Government.

Let me remind you that silver standard China must be thought of in reverse. The advent of world depression signified that silver, along with all other commodities, began to decline in terms of of gold. The fall of silver was above the average. Therefore the price of silver-priced goods in China became cheaper in terms of other currencies. More Chinese dollars were also obtainable for a given amount of foreign currency by overseas Chinese whose remittances home constitute a vital item in China's foreign economy. The combination of the two factors enabled China to buy more silver out of the increased balance in her international dealings. Beginning in 1933, precisely the reverse situation developed. Silver began to go up in price faster than the average run of commodities. Chinese silver exchange appreciated. It was more expensive for immigrants, already impoverished along with the citizens of the countries in which they reside, to make remittances home. The falling off in remittances and in China's exports combined to compel China to *export* silver in meeting its payments in 1933, and as we have seen, this situation became worse in 1934.

H. B. E.

[To Be Continued]

Morgan Statement Shows $32,000,000 Gain in Deposits

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—An increase in time and demand deposits of nearly $32,000,000 in two months to a total of $338,026,689 was shown tonight in the statement of J. P. Morgan & Company, private bankers.

Total assets increased from $384,656,255 on Nov. 2, when the last statement of condition was made, to $414,685,768 in the current statement.

Cash on hand and deposits in banks decreased about $4,000,000 to $68,811,081, and United States Government securities rose sharply from $196,263,465 in November to $242,117,585.

Loans and advances dropped from $45,533,264 to $34,623,217. Capital remained unchanged at $25,000,000 as did a special reserve fund of $1,000,000.

Surplus and partners' balances was down slightly from $30,545,162 to $29,934,133. Bankers acceptances and bills declined from $11,318,602 to $7,025,000.

State and municipal bonds and bills were listed at $16,205,481 in November and $14,652,403 in the current statement, while stocks and bonds remained practically unchanged at $16,493,376.

The statement included Drexel & Company of Philadelphia, a branch, but it was exclusive of the Morgan interest in Morgan & Cie., Paris. The investment in Morgan Grenfall & Company, Ltd., London, was carried at $5,500,000.

U. S. Treasury Offers $75,000,000 Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—A new $75,000,000 issue of 182-day bills maturing July 10 is announced by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Bids will be received at the Federal Reserve Banks Jan. 7.

The bills will be sold on a discount basis to the highest bidders, and at maturity will be paid off at face value without interest.

This is the twenty-seventh Treasury bill offering maturing weekly in the amount of about $75,000,000.

Role of U. S. As Creditor Power Nears Standstill

Americans' Foreign Investments Shrink for Third Consecutive Year

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The role of United States as a creditor power has virtually come to a standstill, according to Max Winkler, head of the American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc., in the eleventh annual survey of American investments released today. The study shows that United States last year purchased $465,000,000 less of foreign securities than the amount bought by foreign interests in the American market.

Net foreign investments of the United States in 1933 totaled $156,915,000, $116,055,850 in 1932 and nearly $2,000,000,000 in 1929.

Allowing for refunding operations in respect of foreign loans already outstanding in the American market; for the retirement of bonds through the employment of sinking funds; for the repurchase of existing commitments by foreign debtors; and for the repatriation of issues by foreign obligors either directly or through intermediaries, America's stake abroad at the beginning of 1935 is estimated, exclusive of so-called political commitments, at $16,250,000,000.

Compared with the peak of close to $18,000,000,000 established at the end of 1931, the present figure represents a shrinkage of almost $1,750,000,000. For the third time in the history of the United States as a creditor nation, America's stake abroad showed a marked decline from the figure at the beginning of the previous year.

The geographical distribution of America's foreign investments is presented hereunder (in millions of dollars):

Total U. S. Investments Abroad

	Jan. 1 1935	Jan. 1 1934	Jan. 1 1933	Jan. 1 1914
Europe	$4,523	$4,882	$5,189	$350
Canada	4,592	4,537	4,547	750
So. America	3,023	3,027	3,077	100
Cen. America*	3,000	3,005	3,009	1,200
Australasia	674	824	896	175
Miscellaneous	425	440	476	50
Total	$16,280	$16,715	$17,164	$2,625

*Including Mexico, Cuba and West Indies.

American Motorists Pay $730,000,000 In Taxes for '34

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—State and federal taxes cost American motorists a new high record of $730,000,000 in 1934, it is reported today by the American Petroleum Industries Committee. Of this figure, it is estimated that state collections amount to $560,000,000, a new high record, and federal gasoline taxes $170,000,000.

These tax payments do not include county and municipal taxes levied in some states. The report shows that state collections were nearly $42,000,000 above 1933 official collections. Federal collections declined only about $11,000,000 despite a reduction of the federal tax rate of 1 per cent a gallon from 1½ cents on Jan. 1, 1934.

Commenting on the total increase in collections, Baird H. Markham, director of the committee, notes that it is "due as much to increased efficiency of collection efforts as to increased consumption."

Freight Loadings Gain Is Expected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Freight car loadings in the first quarter of 1935 are expected to be about six-tenths of 1 per cent above actual loadings in the like quarter in 1934, according to estimates just compiled by the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Boards and made public today.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 4,528,744 cars in the first quarter of 1935, compared with 4,500,200 actual loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period last year.

Increase in Brokers Loans $26,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $852,000,000 for the week ended Jan. 2, representing an increase of $26,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 3, 1934, were $709,000,000.

Half-year Deficit Pushes U. S. Debt To All Time Peak

Jumps $1,699,935,397 in Six Months to Grand Total of $28,478,663,925

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Government took in only 52 cents for every dollar it paid out in the first half of the present fiscal year.

This was revealed at the Treasury yesterday when a year-end statement disclosed expenditures of $3,545,017,914 as compared with collections of only $1,845,082,517.

A six months' deficit of $1,699,935,397 was incurred which swelled the public debt to $28,478,663,925, an amount equivalent to about $225 apiece for each man, woman and child in the country, and an all time peak.

The statement held that had it not been for the Administration's efforts in behalf of relief, the budget for the six-months period would have balanced. Expenditures for emergency relief amounted to $1,822,623,171 during the period. Ordinary expenditures of the Government amounted to $1,722,394,743, indicating receipts of $1.07 by the Treasury for every dollar spent in ordinary pursuits.

In this connection it is interesting to note that $20,000,000,000 worth of America's original World War debt has been liquidated. The statement of the Treasury showed that only $5,122,327,400 of the $25,300,000,000 borrowed in the prosecution of war had not been paid off by the end of 1934.

Four years of depression, and attempts to combat it, however, had caused the gross public debt to increase $12,452,000,000 by the year's end to a total of $28,478,663,925. This topped the wartime peak of $26,596,701,000 by almost $2,000,000,000.

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The New England Trust Company
DEVONSHIRE & MILK STREETS
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STATEMENT OF CONDITION
December 31, 1934

ASSETS

Cash and Due from Banks	$11,040,738.42
United States Government Obligations. Direct and Fully Guaranteed	11,927,311.25
State and Municipal Obligations	1,514,597.49
Brokers' Demand Loans	575,000.00
Notes Eligible for Rediscount (Due within 90 days)	2,519,400.00
	$27,577,047.16
Other Bonds and Securities	2,020,256.95
Loans Secured by Collateral	3,339,711.72
Other Loans and Discounts	1,426,049.83
Banking Houses	1,885,000.00
Accrued Interest and Other Assets	112,453.04
	$36,360,518.70

LIABILITIES

Capital	$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus	2,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	914,413.94
Reserve for Contingencies	350,000.00
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.	178,503.86
Reserve for Unearned Income	39,970.87
DEPOSITS	31,877,630.03
	$36,360,518.70

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A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION

Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches

as of December 31, 1934

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks and the Treasurer of the United States		$199,140,101.89
United States Government Securities		134,780,031.79
State and Municipal Securities		19,449,292.70
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers		31,754,681.25
Loans, Discounts and Investments		260,889,974.55
Banking Houses		14,214,406.77
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances		11,948,855.80
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets		3,314,446.61
Total		$675,491,791.36

LIABILITIES

Capital	$44,500,000.00	
Surplus and Profits	30,067,914.61	$74,567,914.61
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount, and Contingencies		10,372,747.86
Acceptances Executed for Customers		12,605,043.83
Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills Sold		522,194.95
Agreements to Repurchase United States Government Securities		710,000.00
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches		1,106,454.19
Deposits		575,607,435.92
Total		$675,491,791.36

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Old South Steps Into Full Power In New Congress

Garner, Byrns, Bankhead a Triumvirate Over All Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Two men of the old South stepped into the front rank of national leadership today—Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee as Speaker of the House of Representatives and William B. Bankhead of Alabama as Democratic majority leader.

The Southern hierarchy founded in the House a decade ago by John Nance Garner of Texas, now Vice-President of the United States, today regained control over the machinery of legislation in the popular branch of the National Legislature.

These two synonymous statements provide the background of the House scene as the Seventy-fourth Congress is called to order and prepares to put its stamp on the legislation which will be fed to it in a steady stream from the White House during coming months.

These same two statements provide the key to relations between the White House and Congress during the forthcoming session and the reason why Mr. Roosevelt has found it so difficult to keep his hands out of congressional election affairs. Mr. Roosevelt may be master at the White House, and Mr. Roosevelt may have the more or less incoherent support of the mass of Congress. But it is John Garner who today controls the actual machinery of legislation on both sides of Capitol Hill.

The new Speaker, who has been given by his friends the title made famous by a Republican predecessor, "Uncle Joe," does not belong strictly speaking to the Garner-Old South hierarchy. There is in his long, lanky, genial make-up much of the nineteenth century liberalism which made his predecessor Henry T. Rainey congenial to the New Deal, but distasteful to the rigid conservatism of the regulars from the "Deep South."

Needed a Little More Iron

There is also a warmth in his nature and a kindly interest in anyone and everyone which made him impossible to beat for the Speakership, but which caused the White House grave uneasiness. He is not the man to whip a rebellious majority into line on unpopular legislation; he is not a "Joe" Cannon, a "Nick" Longworth or a "Jack" Garner. But he is of the Old South. In other words, he stands about halfway between the intensely liberal Rainey and his stanchly conservative subordinate, Bankhead.

Mr. Bankhead himself is the direct heir to the Garner convictions, legislative ability and legislative machine. Mr. Bankhead was the Garner candidate to succeed Garner when the latter moved up to the Vice-Presidency. Mr. Bankhead wears the Garner mantle in the House. Mr. Bankhead represents both the dominating conservative element in the South and the old line politician with his firmness, ruthlessness and outright power.

Bankhead Actually at Helm

And it is Mr. Bankhead with the Garner tradition behind him, who really steps into control in the House today behind the affectionate smile of Mr. Byrns. The latter will be speaker, will have the prestige and the perequisites of the third highest office in the United States. But it will be Mr. Bankhead backed by the Garner faction who will control the House machinery, and without any doubt control it more rigidly than it was during the last Congress. Mr. Byrns will keep the peace. Mr. Byrns will soothe hurt feelings. Mr. Byrns will preside to the general pleasure of everyone.

But Mr. Bankhead will translate the White House wishes into legislation in the shortest possible time and with the least possible friction. Mr. Bankhead will work closely with Mr. Garner and keep business of House and Senate shuttling back and forth smoothly and in orderly fashion. Mr. Bankhead will do the work.

It was Mr. Garner who worked out this combination. Called back from Texas a month before Congress met by a White House seriously concerned over congressional leadership, Mr. Garner saw immediately that Mr. Byrns could scarcely be beaten without tearing the party into dangerous factions.

But he was quick to see the ideal solution, doubly ideal because he has always wanted to see Mr. Bankhead elevated to power in the House. It was a deal. Mr. Byrns got the long desired leadership, but the White House got a skillful political manipulator to run things—instead of the too liberal and too genial and tolerant Rainey-Byrns combination of last year.

The White House is satisfied. It would have preferred Sam Rayburn of Texas, largely for personal reasons. But what it wanted most of all was a strong man of conservative leanings.

Can't Trust Radical House

For no matter how liberal Mr. Roosevelt may be, he can't trust a liberal House. He could get a conservative House to give him almost any liberal legislation he might want, but a radical House is the greatest of all dangers.

These requirements are met in Mr. Bankhead so well that Speaker Byrns's liberal inclinations no longer constitute any danger to legislative control. If Mr. Bankhead can't keep the House in hand, no one else could. As a result the Congress is launched with every reason for thinking that Congress and the White House will be co-ordinated as well as is possible considering political conditions.

The two new House leaders, though little known outside of Congressional circles and their home states, are both men of long experience in the House. As is so often the case they had to spend most of their years working in comparative obscurity merely because they belonged to the minority party. During the long Republican years under Harding, Coolidge and Hoover they ranked high within the Democratic ranks, but that scarcely counted.

It was during those days that Mr. Garner began building his personal following in the House—a following which made him a real power in the party the moment it gained control of the House.

Both Messrs. Byrns and Bankhead, like him, gained prestige among their colleagues during this period of the "Babylonian Exile." Their rise to front-page prominence now does not mean elevation of obscure men, but merely recognition for men who have served many years and gained wealth of experience in the legislative mill.

State Property Insured in Georgia By Treasury Fund

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 3 (AP)—Governor Talmadge yesterday put Georgia into the insurance business, saying in justification:

"This is saving money to the State and does not involve any patronage or increased pay roll."

The Governor explained that funds which ordinarily go to insurance premiums are to be set aside in the treasury and used to meet losses by fire.

In making his announcement, he noted that in the last five years the State had paid out $311,000 in insurance premiums and in 10 years the cost to the State for insurance had amounted to about $500,000 in excess of loss claims.

An executive order putting the insurance plan into effect was issued. Carlton Mobley, the Governor's executive secretary, named as the adjustor of insurance claims.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS—Personal, confidential service. Low cost; terms. Write for free book "How to Get Your Patent." L. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OUR mail order department wants representatives everywhere to sell to retail trade hand-woven purses, bags, scarfs, shawls, couch throws, baby blankets, men's neckties, table runners, luncheon sets, etc; commission basis. The Tenafly Weavers, Inc., Closter, N. J.

ROOMS TO LET

THE TRAEMOUR CLUB
(For Business Women)
6427 Kenmore Avenue, Chicago
VERY REASONABLE RATES
By Day, Week or Month
An ideal Home for Particular Women
Most attractive rooms, furnished in Early American. Quiet street; one block to bus, and car; fast elevated transportation to downtown. Every service for your comfort and convenience. Large, attractive lobbies. Laundry and Gym. Home-cooked meals, most reasonable.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES SELL GUARANTEED HOSIERY
Silver Lady announces new line; full fashioned, pure silk, perfect; retailing below store prices; excellent opportunity; build profitable business; buy wholesale; generous profit; no investment. SILVER LADY, 366 5th Avenue, New York City.

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years of consistent advertising in The Christian Science Monitor, we offer pleasant, profitable commission work taking orders for ladies', children's dresses, lingerie, etc.; also, opportunity to earn free dresses; many Monitor readers making money this way; experience unnecessary; start spare time. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 407, Indianapolis, Ind.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. JJ-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXECUTIVE salesman, 12 years with nationally known concerns, experience including tangibles and intangibles, seeks a place where he may serve and grow; location unimportant. Box A, 305 Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Teaching or business opportunity offering future advancement; young man, graduate The Principia College; 2 years Europe; student Sarbonne; fluent French, elementary Spanish, Latin; travel guide, chauffeur, tutor. Box N-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration
811 Beacon St.—4-5 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $45 to $53
844 Beacon St.—2 rooms; rent $37.50
87 St. Stephen St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $45
11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
Apply to Supt. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street Laf. 7040

APARTMENTS
of the Better Type
90 Fenway—8 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths; rent $125.
114 Fenway—4-6 large rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $75 to $125.
1477 Beacon St., Brookline—7 large rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $75.
1038 Beacon St., Brookline—9 large outside rooms and 3 baths; rent $150.
Apply to Supts. on premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St., Boston Lafayette 7040

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th St.—Furnished and unfurnished one-room apartments, Frigidaires, baths, kitchenettes; near church, subway, Riverside 9-3851.

UNFURNISHED suites consisting of bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchenette, bath with tub and shower; complete service if desired. Hotel Commander, Cambridge, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

YOUNG LADY wishes to share heated apartment or rent room; very convenient. ARLington 6484-W (Mass.).

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools, guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places, sports, summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 217.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

CARRIE M. YOUNG
Dressmaking, Remodeling, Coats and Suits
Com. 1627 58 Westland Ave., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CAKES
Price List on Application.
BUTTERFLY TEA ROOMS
Dunchurch, Near Rugby

FOR SALE—G. E. refrigerator, 7 ft., latest model Monitor top; bargain terms. Telephone Com. 4380 (Boston).

FOR SALE OR RENT

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Cozy homes below market value; easy terms; title guaranteed. Ask MR. JOINER, 28 Gates Ave. Specializing in property management.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

GOWNS

GOWNS DESIGNED, cut, fitted and stitched with full instructions for finishing; $10. Emily A. Lindemann, 587 Fifth Ave., New York. Vol. 5-1986. Representative to your home in Nassau County. Phone Rockville Center 1120-J.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER for elderly woman, small apartment; small salary; preferably Christian Scientist wanting comfortable, harmonious home. 35-14 77th St., #31, Jackson Hts., N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ACCOMMODATION for one or two in a quiet, restful private home; lovely sun parlor; attention if desired. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

EAST VIEW MANOR—A home for rest and study; experienced care; large, beautiful grounds; near Long Beach; booklet on request. DOROTHY RICH, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y. Phone Rockville Center 2869.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State Maternity License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090.

HAYDEN HALL, Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., Philadelphia Suburbs — Beautiful, harmonious home for those needing loving, experienced care, rest and study. Tel. Media 1031.

HOUSEHOLD PETS

HOME WANTED for Angora mother cat and Maltese kitten (not Angora). Address Box 166, Wayland, Mass. Also for half grown cat. Address "B," 118 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West St., Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office to share, full time or part time; best location Main Street, Flushing, N. Y. Telephone Independence 3-6457.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S, 181 MASS. AVE., BOSTON

PATENTS

PATENTS, trads marks, designs and copyrights; write for preliminary advice on new ideas, validity, infringement, interference causes; difficult cases prosecuted; correspondence invited. HORACE L. WOODWARD, Registered Attorney, 303-B Victor, Washington, D. C.

PAYING GUESTS

WINTER HOMES
Come South, a hospitable home in the sunshine and pines awaits you at the BONNIE WEE COTTAGE, Aiken, S. C. Moderate rates.

REAL ESTATE

MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Winter in Miami Beach. Consult with MRS. ERNEST B. SMALLEY, Realtor
1221 Lincoln Road
10 years in Miami Beach

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro St., Suite 3—Attractive well-heated rooms, single and double; prices reasonable. Free parking space. Ken. 7205.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St., Suite 2—Light, desirable rooms, homelike, clean, warm; permanent or transient; reasonable. B. C. B., Com. 8177.

BROOKLINE—Large, well-furnished room, use of kitchen, laundry, parking; attractive location, agreeable associates. 41 Clark Rd. LONgwood 8691.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 47 So. Portland Avenue—Comfortably furnished rooms; near subways; references.

N. Y. C., Central Park at 73rd—Bright, sunny furnished room, overlooking private grounds; fireplace; inclusive service; women only; $30. RUDOLF STEINER SCHOOL, Su-7-8494.

N. Y. C., Jackson Heights—Warm, comfortable room, next bath; private small family; use living room; reasonable. Mornings, Newtown 9-8133.

NEW YORK CITY, 147th Street, 561 West (at B'WAY)—Cosy room near church, private family; $5. DeCAMP, Edgecombe 4-7711.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SAWS

ATLANTIC SAW WORKS, 384 Atlantic Ave., Boston—Repairing of all kinds; edge tools ground. Sales and service. Tel. Han. 6429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

Notice to Heads of Business

There is a place somewhere for a real honest to goodness sales executive, excellent record, sales, advertising, sales promotion and management. Last twelve years two companies; national sectional experience; go anywhere; believes he can overcome any legitimate sales or managment problem; call him in—look him over; foods, toilet goods, long experience. Write Box W-35, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

MECHANICAL Engineer, 30, M.I.T. grad., now employed, excellent experience, wishes plant engineering or similar position with future. Box N-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT stenographer-secretary, thirteen years trade association, technical and statistical experience, rapid typist. Write Box D-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged housekeeper, good cook, laundress, wishes position small adult family. Write Box R-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GIRL (colored) seeks mornings or hours up to 5 p. m.; willing; references. AGATHA HEDGES, 201 E. 103rd St., Apt. 15, New York City.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, etc.; good sewer; or business position. Write Box S-1, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

RELIABLE colored girl desires position as general maid; pleasing personality; good references. Call Hig. 1293 (Roxbury, Mass.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 4857

CARL EUGENE HOLMGREN
TEACHER OF VIOLIN
77 Montgomery St., Boston COM. 0144

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring wood, metal and roll. Shades, Venetian Blinds, Norge Refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

A Happy New Year to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
G. O. Anderson & Sons
Incorporated
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Arlington 3090—3091

PATRONIZE
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Ave., Arlington
368 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT

BELMONT

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all our Customers and Friends.
MARCY BROS. & CO., Inc.
Main Office and Yard, 395 Concord Ave. Belmont 1200
Branch Office, 80 Trapelo Rd., Belmont 1500
WE SUPPLY EVERY FUEL NEED

DYER BROS. SERVICE STATION
Amoco Gas and Oils
Willard Battery Sales and Service
Goodyear and Fisk Tires
Complete Line of Auto Accessories
Road Service 7 A. M. to 11 P. M. Every Day
180 BELMONT STREET MID. 3612

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON

ROOSEVELT BEAUTY SALON
395 Huntington Ave.
We Specialize in
EUGENE PERMANENT WAVING

RITTER'S BEAUTY SHOP
598 BEACON STREET Ken. 4818
MYLES STANDISH HOTEL
SPECIALS:
Shampoo, Finger Marcel, $1.25
EUGENE Permanent, $7.00
COM. 4500

INSURANCE
of Every Description
CHARLES LIFFLER
200 Franklin Street, Boston
1156 Columbus Avenue, Roxbury

Little Building Stationery Shop
HELEN J. KEYES
Commercial and Social Stationery
Fountain Pens and Office Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
80 BOYLSTON STREET Second Floor

Dr. Frederick W. Stone
Optometrist
120 TREMONT ST., Room 525
Han. 4155 Hours 9 to 5 P. M.

BOSTON—Jamaica Plain

B. W. Yuill
SILENT GLOW OIL BURNERS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OILS
'blue coal'
649 Centre St., Jamaica Plain
Telephone JAMaica 5458

Canton Furriers
Repairing, Remodeling, Relining
165 Tremont St., Boston LIB. 2724-2725

WELTON M. HOWATT
Groceries, Provisions and Fresh Fish
37 Years Selling Quality Foods
Cor. Green and Washington Streets
Jamaica Plain Tel. ENDicott 7110-7111

JESSIE ROSE GOWN SHOP
Caltex Sportwear
Custom Dressmaking
520 CENTRE STREET Jam. 3525-R

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager

BOSTON—Roxbury

MANUFACTURERS and RENTERS of
GOWNS COATS APRONS TOWELS
Tel. HIghlands 7330
Federal National Linen Service Co.
NRA
COLUMBUS AV. 1310
BOSTON, MASS.

BRAINTREE

BRAINTREE MOTOR CO.
Sales Ford Service
Parts
GENERAL REPAIRING
Used Cars and Trucks
STEDMAN AVE. Tel. Br. 0345

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
January Mark Downs . . . on Fine Quality Women's and Misses' Apparel

SALE
FUR TRIMMED COATS
for
Misses and Women
Wm. R. Cook Co.
234-236 MAIN STREET

SPLENDID BARGAINS
IN
WALLPAPERS
DURING OUR
ANNUAL JANUARY SALE
L. RICHMOND & CO.
TEL. 4050 61 MAIN STREET

ZORIC DRY CLEANING
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

RADIO MARKET CO.
MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES
The best the market affords
Fresh Hennery Eggs Fresh Poultry
1412 BEACON ST. Tels. Asp. 7200-7201

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE (Continued)

In Brookline it's
FREY'S
Start the Season right
with a
FREY'S Permanent Wave

Our FINGER WAVES are perfect
Enjoy a correct MANICURE by our experts.
BETTER CARS MEANS BETTER HAIR
276 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner
TELEPHONE ASPINWALL 0800

The Farm
Fresh Farm Produce Received Daily
266 WASHINGTON STREET
BROOKLINE
Tel. Reg. 6523 *Free Delivery*

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained: 37 Huron Ave., Trowbridge 1140, 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

A Happy New Year
to Readers of
The Christian Science Monitor
from
HERSUM & CO.
MOVERS
Kir. 0735

830 Massachusetts Avenue
Monitor Advertiser of Many Years
Storage and Delivery Service
Reasonable Rates
CONCORD AVENUE MOTOR MART
TROwbridge 9440
243 CONCORD AVENUE

Men's Shoes
Bostonian Commonwealth
Johnston & Murphy
$5 to $13.50
Harvard Coöperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

DORR'S EXPRESS
Cambridge and Boston
TRUCKING
Trunks and Baggage to all Boats and Trains
Cambridge Office
51 Pine Street Kirkland 3171
BOSTON OFFICES
157 Blackstone Street Capitol 5665
256 Franklin Street Liberty 4182
Call Evenings Belmont 2738-M

PILATO'S
1669 MASS. AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE
Fine Shoe Rebuilders
Dyers and Cleansers
Also 1003 Mass Avenue, Cambridge
314 Harvard Street, Brookline

A Happy New Year to Our Customers and Friends
EDWIN R. SAGE Co
TRO. 2211
"The Best Market in Cambridge"

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
DIX Lumber Company
73 Harvey St., North Cambridge
Phone TROwbridge 4480

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK. 1212

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
from
Brattle Square Florist
27 Brattle St. Tro. 9839, Kir. 7089
Flowers—Fruit—Vegetables

Furniture—Tables—Coffee Tables
Lamps—Sofa Pillows, etc.
ANDERSON & RUFLI
QUALITY FURNITURE
30 DUNSTER STREET TROwbridge 3344
Good Furniture Makes a House into a Home

CONCORD

Phone Concord 1000
ANDERSON'S MARKET
We Specialize in the BEST at Low Prices

DEDHAM

80 Years of Service in Dedham and surrounding towns.
as Dealers in
All Kinds of Coal and Oil Burners
Florence Burners and Heaters
Kelco Power Burners
The Coolerator, the New Refrigerator
The FISHER-CHURCHILL CO.
51 Eastern Avenue Phones Ded. 0051, 0052

A. T. CHASE CORP.
January Clearance
Many, Many Items
Priced Very Low for Quick Disposal
586 HIGH STREET TEL. DED. 0116

HENRI'S
CAKE and PASTRY
Catering for Weddings and Bridge Parties.
12-14 Milton St., E. Dedham Sq.
MR. HENRI JESPERSEN
Formerly of Huyler's and St. Clair's, Boston and New York

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM (Continued)

We Feel Like This

We fully realize that business is sensitive, goes where solicited and remains only where well treated, and our service will surely reflect our appreciation of your confidence and patronage.

We feel that we are equal to your confidence and patronage and therefore solicit your visit to our store, if not already a regular patron.

Union Market, Inc.
572 High St. Tel. Ded. 0015

EAST MILTON

Adeline Beauty Shoppe
ADELINE WOOD, *Prop.*
All Branches of
Hair Dressing and Beauty Culture
582 ADAMS STREET
Blue Hills 0688

FALL RIVER

FOR 1935
Diaries *Calendar Pads*
Old Farmer's Almanac
Blank Books of Every Description
Columnar Pads
Filing Cabinets and Supplies
Books and Stationery
ADAMS BOOKSTORE
163 North Main Street, Fall River, Mass.

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established Over Half a Century

Harper Method Shop
EUGENE PERMANENTS
$10 Permanents special for $8
DURING JANUARY
Hair Cutting—Finger Waving
MARGARET G. LYNCH
Tel. 2042 401 Globe Bldg., Fall River, Mass.

TEXACO
CASH SERVICE STATION
Cor. President Ave. and Davol Streets
Fall River, Mass.
TEXACO GASOLINE and OILS
"MARFAK" LUBRICATION

FITCHBURG

FITCHBURG COAL COMPANY
4 DAY STREET Tel. 456
Coal and Fuel Oil

Red & White Rolled Oats
RED & WHITE FOOD STORES
Quick or slow cooking
LARGE PACKAGE 18c

2 small packages for 17c

EVENING SHOES
Dyed to match your gown
50c
GEORGE BROS.
386 MAIN STREET, *Corner Mill*

MONARCH
Nationally Advertised Products at
COUGHLIN'S MARKET
434 MAIN STREET Tel. 1417

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

JOHN C. MERCER
Registered Optometrist
412 MAIN STREET
TEL. 771

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

A Hearty Thank You
for your
Co-operation with our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor
Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
Stands at
King's Corner, No. Leominster
and
Lunenburg Center
Cloverhill Ice Cream and Sandwiches served at both stands.
THE KING'S CORNER STAND
specializes in
Fried Clams, Fried Oysters, Fried Scallops, served with Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Toasted Roll and a hot drink, for 50 cents.
Telephone 737 for milk and cream delivered daily.

New Year Greetings
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Company
PUTNAM and BROAD STREETS
SKID CHAINS
and a
HA-DEES HEATER
make winter driving more enjoyable

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
from
LESURE
The Florist
9 Putnam St. Tel. 848
We carry a complete line of flowers for every occasion

Thanking You
for Your Patronage
and Wishing You
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
FITCHBURG HARDWARE CO.

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1934
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Including Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

"NUN BETTER"
Cleansers and Dyers
We Operate Our Own Plant
All Work Done on the Premises
PHONE 727 51 MAIN STREET
LUKE RYAN HOLLIS GIBBS

PHILADELPHIA READING ANTHRACITE COAL and New England Coke
Ellison Coal and Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Cassius P. Smith, Prop. Tel. 44

Nichols and Morse Co.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET
Wishes to extend Many Thanks to all Their Friends and Customers for Their Generous Patronage during the Christmas Season and extends to all a wish for a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

FRANK E. BARNES
Complete Interior
Wall Papers Fabrics
Upholstery
98 MERRIMACK STREET TEL. 5472

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE TEL. 5310
We extend to all Monitor readers our greetings for a Happy and Very Prosperous NEW YEAR

HINGHAM

$35.00 up for
HAND KNITTED DRESSES!
Made to your measure from yarns and designs by
Mrs. Howard R. Dykeman
Bradford Road Hing. 0590
Dress quantity YARNS for your own knitting, $7.50 to $12.00.
Expert Instruction—Finishing—Blocking
KNITTING BY MRS. JOHN A. ROOT
Main Street Hing. 0144-M

HOLYOKE

Specials in Silk Underthings
Gowns—Slips—Step-ins
Best quality fine silks.
$1.98—$2.98
NEMO-RENGO BELT
PRACTICAL FRONT CORSETS
Very special, $2.98 to $5.00
The LEARY SHOP
231 MAPLE STREET

RUBBER SHUGLUV
Zippers . . . Leather finish . . . all height heels. Black or brown, $2.95.
NAPOLEON BAIL
188 HIGH STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

For Men and Women
The New Locke Shoe
Dr. M. W. Locke
Sold in Western Massachusetts Exclusively by
THOMAS S. CHILDS
FINE FOOTWEAR HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

HAPPY NEW YEAR
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Bay State Building
Lawrence, Mass.

After-Christmas Markdown Sale
WINTER COATS
FUR COATS
Revealing substantial reductions.
Cherry & Webb's

SEASONABLE PLANTS
and CUT FLOWERS
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 22310
Member F. T. D.

LEOMINSTER

NICKERSONS
Has the Leading Makes of
SILK HOSIERY
"No-Mend" "Jay-De-Kay"
"Kayser" "Dainty Dot"

LEXINGTON

Winter Sports Supplies
Skis, Sleds, Skates, Hockeys, Straps, Ski Poles, Snow Shoes on order. Member National Hardware Stores.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

READY'S
Men's and Boys' Store
Clearance Sale
CLEARANCE SALE
of Silks, Woolens and Wash Dresses
DRASTIC REDUCTION
Miss Maclean's Specialty Shop
1839 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Opposite Marshall's Arcade Lex. 0171-M

LOWELL

Drastic Markdowns
on
COATS
and
DRESSES
in Our
Greatest-Ever
JANUARY MARKDOWN SALES
Cherry & Webb's

Pollard's
A. O. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
Lowell's
Biggest, Busiest and Best Store

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL (Continued)

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

January Mark Downs
on all
WINTER COATS
For Women and Misses
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN
Take Advantage of the Savings in our
WINTER CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

ALL WOOLEN DRESSES and PLAIN GARMENTS, 75c
Any kind of silk dress, 75c
24 Hour Service *Expert Repairing*
Jackson's
CLEANSERS and DYERS
55 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0163

The Hat Shop of Distinction
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W
1935 Wall Papers
Suntested Colors and Washable
9c per roll and up
COGGAN & SHERMAN
415 MAIN ST., MALDEN Tel. 4302

Semi-Annual Sale
of
Enna Jettick Shoes
Discontinued Models $2.95-$3.95
Regular Price $5 and $6
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
102 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN TEL. 1487

Specializing in
Realistic Permanent Waving
Beauty Culture
Ruth E. Ash
442 Main St., Odd Fellows Bldg.
Tel. Malden 2797

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS 1107

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
P. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
63 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

First National Bank
In Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
28 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LEPORE'S
Modern Shoe Repairing
Whittemore's SHUCLEAN
The Perfect Cleaner for all kinds of White Shoes
11 Forest St., Mercury Bldg. Tel. Mystic 9498

MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
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BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work, Range Repairs
30 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 2588

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
ONLY QUALITY MERCHANDISE SINCE 1861
BENSON COAL CO.
20 TREMONT STREET MEL. 0047

New Method Laundry
"STAR BUNDLE"
20 lbs. for $2.00
Everything, Including Shirts, Washed and Ironed
22 GOULD ST., STONEHAM Tel. Ston. 0407

Pattee Corset Shop
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Bouclé Suits, Bridge Accessories
Dresses, Sweaters,
Stockings, Silk Lingerie
Expert fitters of well-known Foundation Garments

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
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JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
329 MAIN STREET

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COAL — FUEL — OIL
A Fuel for Every Purpose
PROMPT DELIVERY
WHETTON'S
950 Gt. Plain Ave. Tel. Need. 0267
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SUBURBAN DAIRY FARMS
Perfectly Pasteurized Milk and Cream produced from Clean State and Federal Tested Cows.
J. P. Kinsman
26 Nehoiden St. Tel. Needham 1134

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Michaud's
240 Union Street, corner Sixth
High Grade
Clothing
and
Furnishings
Custom Tailoring a Specialty

"Play Safe" *"Don't Experiment"*
"Stick to ANTHRACITE"
Neither Oil nor Gas nor any other heating device can excel Automatic Heat with Coal.
Our "MOTORSTOKOR" burns Anthracite or Bituminous coal with no shoveling of coal or ashes, at a great saving.
Everyone knows that "COAL" will "stand the cold" of zero weather where other fuels are questionable on the job, so why switch to a hazardous fuel?
AGENTS
New Bedford
City Coal Co.
Telephone 314 for full information.

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Luncheon* *Dinner*
Buttermilk *Afternoon Tea*
Heavy Cream *Fancy Pastries*
Ice Cream *Schrafft's Candies*

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

Sales Agent for
Toridheet Oil Burners
WILLIAM H. MUDGE
Plumbing—Heating
5 Taber St., Fairhaven, Mass. Tel. 7288
1043 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass. Tel. 5566

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opp. Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

NEWBURYPORT

STAR MARKET
68 PROSPECT STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
We Welcome You to Inspect Our New Store. Tel. 888

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. NEWBURYPORT
36 MARKET ST. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Hardware, Sporting Goods
Electrical Supplies and Pipe and Fittings

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's
Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

MASSACHUSETTS

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Jones Hampshire Sausage
DEWEY'S MARKET, Inc.
Meats *Vegetables*
Fruits
287 WASHINGTON ST.
Newton North 7062—7063

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCAMMON
283 WASHINGTON STREET

THE ARCH PRESERVER SHOE
W. L. McCammon
283 Washington Street

Meredith Beauty Studio
EXPERTS IN
Beauty Service
392 CENTRE STREET New. No. 1220

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Dufield Road West New. 1782
CARPENTER—BUILDER
NEW CONSTRUCTION
ALL KINDS OF REPAIR WORK
CABINET WORK

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The Paramount Market
Incorporated
317-319 WALNUT STREET
Thanks Their Customers for the patronage of 1934
and wishes Everyone
A Happy and Prosperous 1935

Nonantum Coal Co.
Thanks Their Customers for their valued patronage of 1934 and wish everyone
A Happy New Year
327 Washington Street, Newtonville
Tel. NEWTON NORTH 7500

See the New Ford V-8 Now on Display
NEWTON MOTOR SALES CO.
773 Washington Street
New No. 4200

Ruane Flowers
Christmas Wreaths Now on Display
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5098
NEWTON FLOWER SHOP
323 WALNUT STREET
CALL
NEWTON NORTH 2900
At Any Hour

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

January Clearance Sale
NOW GOING ON
Many Attractive Styles for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

WALLACE'S AFTER-INVENTORY CLEARANCES
Mean Real Savings to You
WOMEN'S COATS, DRESSES, CHILDREN'S COATS
WHITE GOODS and DOMESTICS
MEN'S FURNISHINGS and SHOES
THE WALLACE CO.

Upholstering - Painting
House Repairs
at Moderate Prices
HERBERT A. SMITH'S WORK SHOP
101 ELM STREET Tel. 2-3783

Sun Printing Corporation
Commercial Printing
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7331

Shop and Save in Our
January Clearance Sales
NOW IN PROGRESS
ENGLAND BROS.

Anna Ferguson *Elsie Tait*
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

HERBERT'S MARKET
is the place where you can buy quality at reasonable prices
DIAL 2-1587 208 ELM STREET

January Clearance Sale of
DISTINCTIVE FUR COATS
Repairing and Relining
BROOKNER'S FUR SHOP
281 NORTH STREET
Opp. Y. M. C. A. Dial 2-2962

NEW MAPLE bedroom and dining room furniture. Also several fine upholstered living room pieces at reasonable prices.
ARNO E. LEHMANN
Furniture—Bedding—Floor Coverings
Phone 2-3747
161 SOUTH STREET

GRAPE FRUIT JUICE
NO. 2 CAN 10c
FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT
3 NO. 2 CANS 35c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade
Pittsfield, Dalton, Great Barrington

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE with EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE or ANNUITIES
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 NORTH STREET Dial 8311

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. GRA 3418—8:30 to 11:30 daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

ORDER
'blue coal'
BY NAME
RALPH COAL COMPANY
33 WESTON AVE.
WOLLASTON
PRESIDENT 0839

QUINCY TRUST CO.
1436 Hancock St., Quincy
651 Hancock St., Wollaston
415 Hancock St., Norfolk Downs
Commercial Department
Savings Department
MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

GAMBLE'S MARKET
GROCERIES *and* PROVISIONS
1551 Hancock St. Gra. 8600
Prompt Delivery Service

Reading Cash Market
Choice
Meats and Provisions
Full Line of Monarch Canned Goods
22 Haven St. Telephones 0660-0661

MANNING & MITCHELL
Expert Automobile Repairing on Any Make of Car
Petroleum—SHELL—Products
681 SOUTHERN ARTERY Granite 8632

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1462 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Trade-Marked Fuels
'blue coal' *New England Coke*
Franklin Coal *Cities Service Oils*
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET PRES. 0047

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
Complete Insurance Service
1384 HANCOCK STREET Granite 3000
Adams Building

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

Choice Flowers Appropriate
Floral Tributes
PHONE 1600
Free Delivery Greater Boston
Reading Greenhouses
Incorporated

LUFKIN'S MARKET
READING SQUARE
Vegetable Soup, solid packed..large can 12c
Florida Oranges for Juice.....Doz. 20c
Calves' Liver.....lb. 37c
Fowl (4½-lb. average).....35c
Lamb Legs.....28c
Fresh Shoulders.....16c
FREE DELIVERY
Phones 0890—0891 R. A. LUFKIN, *Prop.*

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SOMERVILLE

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
48 CEDAR ST. SOM. 3811-J

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Somerville
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
BAGGAGE TRANSFERRED TO ALL POINTS
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190—8191

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for all occasions.
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL FUEL OIL N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

Large Brown Eggs
Strictly Fresh
Delivered to you twice weekly direct from our hennery.
W. H. HARRINGTON
BILLERICA, MASS. Tel. Som. 1605

B. P. SAWYER, Inc.
APOTHECARY
KEMP AGENCY
Salted Nuts and Signature Chocolates.
Cards and Gifts for All Occasions.
Come and see our special values.
152-4 Highland Avenue Som. 5474

HARRY L. DOREY
Dealer in High-Grade Coal—Coke—Ice at Reasonable Prices
13 TOWER STREET SOM. 3825-M

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If th earticle which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

We are pleasing our customers with our made-to-measure knit dresses and suits.
Prices from $6.95
And a smart hat to match.
BONNIE WEE SHOP
42 VERNON STREET

CITY DYE WORKS
CLEANERS—DYERS *FURRIERS*
1159 State St. Tel. 4-5651

MAISON WOODWORTH
A Beauty Salon Doing Work of the Better Class
313 Bridge Street 4-3751

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-2107

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A. T. BALL, Inc.
Opp. City Hall 609 Main Street
The Most Interesting Shop in Waltham
Toys—Stationery—Books
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP

Lechtur's Odorless Cleansing
60 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0136-R
We Specialize in
FURS
We remodel your fur coat while it is being stored with us. Only High Quality Work done here.
We Call and Deliver.

Lechtur's Cleansing Company
Ocean 0136-R
Let us remodel your Fur Coat while it is being stored with us.
Special — Plain dresses cleaned 39c. Cash and Carry
We call and deliver.

Sell your old GOLD
We pay cash for all your old gold and silver articles.
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street Room 317
Boston, Mass. Tel. Lib. 3117

Everybody's Cash Market
WINTHROP CENTER Ocean 1530
Face Rump to Roast.....27c lb.
(The better kind of beef)
Fresh Killed Fowl.....23c lb.
(4-4½ lb. average)
Fancy Creamery Butter.....34c lb.
3 lbs. Sweet Potatoes } All for 25c
Bunch New Beets
Bunch New Carrots

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers Potted Plants
2 BOXFORD STREET DIAL 24867

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and G. R. Hovey
Props.
Tel. 5-5161

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET

HAIRDRESSING
Eugéne Permanent Waving

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 2½ gns. 10/6 day; convenient garage HOVe 2360

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER. W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/- Resident proprietors.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 357.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS, any style; ladies' and children's own material made up. MISS E. ADAMS. 95 Cambridge Road, Hastings. Phone 2323.

FLATS TO LET

BEDFORD—Well-furnished flat, 3-4 rooms, or combined rooms with kitchenette; every comfort and convenience; no attendance; moderate. Miss Walden, 39 Conduit Road.

HOVE, SUSSEX.—Sunny, sheltered, high district, in lady's own quiet modern house, on the one upper floor, 3 or 4 good South rooms, bathroom, etc.; furnished; service, board as desired; unique winter aspect; garden, garage. Box M-8906, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—WILLIAM HARRIS, ladies' tailor, furrier; fur coats repaired, dyed, cleaned, remodelled; costumes from 3½ guineas, perfect cut, latest style; own materials made up. 26 The Triangle.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To let furnished charming house near sea, and beautiful country; two reception; 4 bedrooms; every convenience; garden; special winter terms. MISS E ROBJOHNS HIGHFIELD, Warwick Road.

LAUNDRIES

SEVENOAKS SANITARY LAUNDRY
Telephone 367
Hollybush Lane, Sevenoaks
We collect in all surrounding districts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

"BENSKINS"—Westfield, Sussex. Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House near Hastings. Electricity, bath, garage, farm produce, liberal table, lovely views, comfortable beds. Ideal rest and study.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, 15, De la Warr Rd.—Guests or students for music or languages received by well-known musician; ideal conditions; study or holiday; large house facing south, overlooking golf-course and Channel.

BIRMINGHAM — Paying guests received in lady's house; moderate terms. Apply: MRS. HODGINSON, 99 Hagley Road, Edgbaston.

LADY, living alone, would like to share home for winter, or permanently, with 2 or 3 others; terms, to meet individual needs; sunny house, garden, garage. Box M-2828, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

RICHMOND—Civil engineer and wife welcome guests appreciating home comfort; large rooms, delightful garden; London 30 mins; 2½ gns.; full board. 206 Sheen Rd. Ric. 3526.

SEAFORD—Resthaven Guest House Esplanade; from £2/2, according to season; home-made cakes, preserves; personal attention. MISSES OVER.

WORTHING—Two or one permanent paying guests desired; central; 35/- weekly. Box M-8901, 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

TUTOR available from January onwards desires post, preferably resident. Subjects: Maths., Latin, English, French, History. Box M-8885, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

RICHMOND, SURREY—Apartments, comfortable; board as desired; excellent cooking; high position; 4 minutes stations; well recommended. 94 Church Road.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Parsons, Welch & Cowell
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, etc.
128 High Street, Sevenoaks Phone 38

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY

Lovell & Co
79 & 81 SMITH STREET, Guernsey
Complete House Furnishers

JERSEY

A. Le Brun
76 BATH STREET
CLARK'S ANCHOR
British Made Threads
DRAPER and *MILLINER*

England

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MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Road, Maidenhead Tel. 355

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road, Cambridge 'Phone 1992

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

D. Theeuwissen
Ladies' Hair Specialist
11, The Arcade, Exeter
Phone 3191
All leading toilet preparations stocked, including Coty and Potter & Moore's Powder Cream and Lavender Water.
Machineless Permanent Wave

POLSLOE PARK STORES
EXETER
(Proprietor E. A. Stamp)
Grocer and Provision Merchant
Tel. Stamps Stores Exeter Phone 2034

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H. G. M. DUNN
15 Queen St., Exeter Tel. No. 3388
Call or Phone for particulars of Bonus Policies re: Private Houses, Shops, Schools, Private Hotels, which provide in event of no claims, FREE INSURANCE EVERY SIXTH YEAR.

CANNARDS
BURBERRY AGENTS
THE MODERN MAN'S STORE
4-5 QUEEN STREET EXETER

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For Pianos, Gramophones, Wireless and all music needs Phone 5441
Harris-Osborne Ltd.
TOTNES ROAD and DARTMOUTH ROAD

JAGO & HITCHENS
Millinery Specialists
53 Torbay Road, Paignton
"Support Your Advertisers as They Support You"
W. WELTON, *Footwear*
10 Palace Avenue
Agent for Lotus, Delta, K, Queen, & Jaeger Boots & Shoes
Ideal Shoe for Children "START RITE"
Best repairs by experienced workmen.

ROBSON'S
GIFT GALLERIES
Artist Photographers
23 VICTORIA STREET TEL. 5327

EVANS & SONS
CONFECTIONERS
TORBAY ROAD. Phone 5043
One of the nicest Cafés in the district.

CARTER F. ELLIS
IRONMONGER—PLUMBER
GAS FITTER
14 Palace Avenue Tel. 5424

F. H. SWAFFIN
Coal and Coke Merchant
50 HYDE ROAD
Tel. 5674 *(Day or Night)*
Anthracite, Ovoids, Briquettes
Logs and Firewood

THE "DEVON" ONE-HAND SALAD SERVER
Silver plated. Beautifully finished 5/-
Mortimer Ricks
Church's China Stores
19 PALACE AVENUE
"Cut Glass Specialists"
Agents for all best makers of China. Mintons, Doulton, Coalport, Spode, etc.

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 203

TEIGNMOUTH

BONNER'S CAFE
(Thomas & Son)
Bakers and Confectioners
Quality and Service
PHONE 41
Also at NEWTON ABBOT

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
30 VICTORIA PARADE 30

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (Continued)

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
WINTER SALE
Reduced Prices December 31st, and Throughout January
A Visit Will Be Appreciated
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay

T. OLIVER & SONS
(1934) Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

BERT EVANS
Eluned, Shiphay Avenue
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, JOBBING.
Houses and Bungalows now being erected in select locality
phone 63172

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FLEET STREET
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Devonshire Cream

F. DAVIS & CO.
17 STRAND
Booksellers—Stationers
Dealers in
Fine Art and Fancy Leather Goods
Estab. 100 Years Phone 3708

Bathes ORIGINAL "DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS"
Perfumes and Toilet Requisites.
Kodak Specialities. Films Developed.
24 FLEET ST., TORQUAY. Phone 2934
(Also at Paignton, Teignmouth, Falmouth, Newquay)

GOOD PRINTING
of all descriptions by
THE TORQUAY DIRECTORY CO.
FLEET STREET 'PHONE 2830

J. B. BESSELL
41 FLEET ST. 'PHONE 4138
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

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Local Distributor Since 1907
TOM BROWN & SON (TORQUAY) LTD.
BRUNSWICK GARAGE, TORRE
Engineers and Electro-platers
Phone 2626

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POOLE and District

BRIDGLAND'S
Coats, Dresses and Millinery
173 HIGH STREET, POOLE
Next to the Level Crossing

Highcliffe Model Laundry
QUALITY *No Mass* SERVICE *Production*
ALL ROUND SATISFACTION GIVES
SANDBANKS ROAD
Tel. PARKSTONE 557

Park Garage (Branksome) Ltd.
W. Allen Specializes in car sales, any make! New and used.
Bournemouth Road Tel. Parkstone 453

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From GIEVE, Bond Street, W.
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
Burberry Agents
Station Approach, Parkstone 'Tel. 839

The Bouquet
G. CHIDWICK
Fruiterer and Florist
Floral Designs to Order
6 Park Terrace
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Parkstone Tel. 527

H. MEW
House Furnisher, Upholsterer, Cabinet Maker, Bedding Manufacturer.
LOWER PARKSTONE
Established 1904 Tel. 119

EASTLAKE STORES
A. C. Heathorn
Groceries, Provisions and Cooked Meats
323 Ashley Road, Parkstone Tel. 4

J. S. Coles
10A Bournemouth Rd., Parkstone Tel. 422
(Opposite Parkstone Post Office)
COAL ANTHRACITE COKE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Gilbert E. Trubody
Grocer and Provision Merchant
64 ST. MARK'S ROAD, EASTVILLE
TELEPHONE 56158

J. H. WELSH
PHONE 22855
23 LOWER CASTLE ST.
Pictures and Framing
Artists' Materials, Mirrors, Models, etc.

PHONE 45642
HENRY WALL *for*
Everything in Correct Style for Men
212 CHELTENHAM ROAD and
2 ABBOTSFORD ROAD

Diadem Flour
E. BENNETT
Family Grocer
432 Gloucester Road
(Next Tramway Depot)
Horfield, Bristol—Tel. 46023
Orders Solicited and Delivered.

MUNDY & CO.
CUT GLASS
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings.
62 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol

JANUARY SHOE SALE
LANE & ROBINSON
Footwear for Everybody at Prices Greatly Reduced
94 A, Whiteladies Road Tel. 34669

SEE NEXT PAGE

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

Eat Sunshine Bread
WILLIS & SONS
The only firm in the city manufacturing bread with the "Sunshine" process, and we guarantee a 2-lb. loaf contains Vitamin "D" equal to 1 lb. of summer butter.
This Bread has been awarded over 300 CUPS, Trophies and Medals, open to the United Kingdom.
Phone 45978 for a sample, to the
SUNSHINE BAKERY
388 Filton Avenue Horfield, Bristol

NEWBERY & SPINDLER
LIMITED
The mission of this announcement is not only to direct attention to our Display Advertisement on another page, but to thank the many friends, readers of this wonderful paper, who have extended to us so much kindness during the past year.
NEWBERY & SPINDLER, Ltd.
QUEEN'S ROAD BRISTOL, 8

W. J. CLAYTON
for High-Class Ladies' and Gentlemen's
HAIRDRESSING

Macdonald Steam, Madison's Wireless, the latest and Eugene Permanent Waving. Excellent results guaranteed. 86 Queens Rd., Clifton. Tel. 23645

LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Store
Tel. 33148 63 Queen's Road CLIFTON

F. G. DENMAN
JEWELLERS
Comprehensive Selection of Clocks and Watches
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
173 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

For UP-TO-DATE
DRAPERY, MILLINERY, ROBES, UNDERCLOTHING, ETC.
TRY
S. G. BASS
63 QUARRINGTON ROAD, HORFIELD
Phone 44836 *Also at 334 Gloucester Road*

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

MARSH'S
Back-to-School Outfits for Boys and Girls
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Road, Clifton

CHELTENHAM

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE ATTENTION QUALITY
Tel 2146

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GREAT WINTER SALE
NOW PROCEEDING
BARGAINS UNEQUALLED ANYWHERE
Millinery, Gowns, Coats, Furs, Hose, Gloves, Shoes, Haberdashery, Silk, Woollens and Cotton Fabrics, Household Linens, Curtains, Carpets, Linos., Furniture, etc.
Ask for catalogue or
PHONE 3570

Wooleys
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
KNITTED WEAR and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
10 and 11 Suffolk Parade

GOODMAN & CO.
for
York, Bradenham, Wiltshire Hams, Stiltons, Gorgonzola, Somerset Cheddar ALL HAMS
ordered before Dec. 16th cooked and dressed free.
415 The Strand, Cheltenham. Tel. 2980

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

HarveyNichols&Co.Ltd.
(of Knightsbridge, London)
92-100 COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS. DECORATORS.
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA—GLASS—IRONMONGERY—ETC.
Shop With Confidence
at
BealeSons
LTD.
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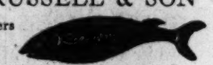
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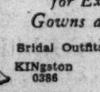
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Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

(All times given are local)
Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon and 3 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; W1XAZ, 31.38m.

Maine

Portland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days except Saturday, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 8 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Eastern States

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 7:30 p. m., WDBO, 580kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Albany—Week days, no regular time assigned, WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1420kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ, 1290kc.
Syracuse—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.; WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:20 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
Joliet—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy—Week days, 11 a. m., WTAD, 1440kc
Springfield—Week days, 10 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.
Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.
Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.
Fort Wayne—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOI, 640kc.
Davenport—Week days 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.
Des Moines — Mondays, 11:10 a. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 11 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KFBI 1050kc.
Dodge City—Week days, 11:45 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.
Kansas City — Week days, 7:30 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.
Shreveport—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Week days, 3:45 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Jackson—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.
Lansing — Week days, except Saturday, 12:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 9:15 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

Minnesota

Duluth—Week days except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia — Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Springfield — Week days, 7:30 a. m., and 12:30 and 4:45 p. m., KGBX, 1310kc.

Montana

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.
Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln — Week days, 3:15 p. m., KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m., KFOR, 1210kc.
Omaha — Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.
Scottsbluff—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGKY, 1600kc.

Ohio

Akron — Week days, no regular time assigned, WJW, 1210kc.
Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Mt. Orab—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WHBD, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.
Ponca City—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.
Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.
Yankton — Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KNOW, 1500kc.
Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.
Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.
Fort Worth—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTRH, 1330kc.
Lubbock—Week days, 5 p. m., KFYO, 1310kc.
Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.
Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.
Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.
Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Alamosa—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGIW, 1420kc.
Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.
Denver—Week days, 10 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.
Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.
Greeley—Week days, 9 a. m., KFKA, 980kc.
Pueblo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1360kc.

Pacific States

California

Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KPRC, 610kc.
Stockton—Week days, 12:15 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Portland—Week days, no regular time assigned KFJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.
Spokane—Week days, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 and 9:15 p. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Week days, 9:30 a. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Vancouver—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 1:15 p. m., CFCO, 600kc.
Hamilton—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
London—Week days, no regular time assigned, CFPL, 730kc.
St. Catharines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 840kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)
For Sunday, Jan. 6

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc.

Eastern States

New York

New York City.—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 580kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

All Hands Helping, Library Is Built

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The story of how Rutherfordton, N. C., erected a $5000 public library building for $2000 is explained by the fact that it was a community project in which the whole town co-operated.

The enterprise dates back to 1922, when Misses Susan and Ethel Norris, with the help of a few friends, organized a membership library of 300 volumes. Today, the library, named in their honor, contains 5000 volumes.

From 1922 to 1928, the library's growth was slow, but by the end of 1930 several hundred volumes had been added through the efforts of the Woman's Club. The junior branch of that organization also became interested and obtained 70 subscribers at $1 each.

Last year the town donated a lot for a public library building; architectural plans were donated by Louis H. Asbury of Charlotte. One citizen donated the brick, another a colonial mantel; lumber companies furnished the lumber at a reduced price; while business men, housewives and children gave the money with which to erect the building and buy the needed material. A nurseryman donated 25 boxwoods and a number of flowering shrubs for landscaping.

North Carolina Plans Curriculum Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Following extensive study of the curriculum by the faculty of the University of North Carolina, kindred departments and schools will be grouped under divisions to be known as humanities, natural science and commerce for the purpose of formulating programs of study for the junior and senior years. The change is effective in the fall of 1935.

Designed to cover the work of the junior and senior years of undergraduate study, the plan will tie in with one adopted last spring calling for a broader course of the first two years, with more emphasis on the social science and less on languages and mathematics.

The changes here were made in recognition of a need for adjustment in education requirements to meet demands of the modern day for educated leaders. The new plan, Administrative Dean Robert B. House said, will safeguard "full freedom from special individual programs of study."

Plane Drops Food for Birds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Humane Society of Missouri has scattered 600 pounds of crushed grain from an airplane over the snow-covered, frozen fields and hills of St. Louis County. Eric H. Hansen, managing director of the society, said an anonymous bird lover purchased the grain and arranged for the airplane flight.

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Electrified Fishing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW even large-scale fishing may be facilitated by electricity! This may well sound strange, but the electrical method and apparatus gained United States Patent No. 1980542 for A. S. Tice of Monterey, Calif., in the amazingly short time of a few months—sufficient tribute to its originality. The current is transmitted from the fishing boat to electrodes in the water, which are so placed as to epel the fish from the electrically charged areas into the large net being pulled in at the side of the boat.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

Discussing the Commit Motion

No. 15

A motion to refer the sidewalk-building question to a committee had been made and seconded. During the discussion Clif Warner suggested that the walk be built of wood instead of cement. Then a villager rose to a point of order.

"OUR friend over there who raised the point of order is alert," began Mr. Wright, "and his point is well taken." The motion to refer to a committee is debatable only as to the propriety of committing the main question. Debate on the main question, however, is not in order while a motion to commit is pending. That is why the remarks of Mr. Brooks were in order, while those of Mr. Warner were not."

"Thank you, Sol," acknowledged President Putney. "Now, are there any further remarks on the motion to refer the question to a committee?"

No further comments were made. A vote was taken, and the motion was carried.

"Is there any further business to come before the meeting?" inquired President Putney.

"It's getting pretty late to consider anything further this evening," observed someone in the rear of the room. "But we might be thinking about a couple of new lights for that sidewalk. The old ones are small and dim."

"Well," put in Caleb Wells, who had remained quiet longer than usual, "you know, the dimmest lights have the most scandal power."

"I move we adjourn," called out Sam Fetler, after obtaining the floor.

The motion was seconded. Then one or two who seemed unwilling to have the meeting close, rose to offer objections. Solomon Wright interrupted them. "The motion to adjourn, when unqualified, is not debatable," was his point of order. "We must vote on the motion at once, and thereby determine whether or not we wish to adjourn at this time."

The motion to adjourn carried. The President announced that the report of the committee would be considered at the next meeting, and then declared the meeting adjourned.

(Continued on next Monday)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

Exchange of Services

ONE girl desired so much to take music lessons. She knew her parents could not afford the money for this extra educational desire, but she did not give up. Where there was the will there must be a way, she was sure; and when she announced that she was going to take lessons of one of the highest paid teachers in town her father smiled wryly and lamented her probable disappointment.

What was the family's surprise when the daughter told them she had been engaged by this teacher to take her little daughter for a walk every morning in exchange for lessons! The girl had gone direct to the one she wanted most to study with, and had explained that she would do any work to get even one lesson a week. She worked into a position as nursemaid for the little girl in less than three weeks, and was in a home that gave her much of good music as well as her lessons.

Marjorie S.

Children's Corner

Aunt Polly Pig's New Year's Gift

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FROM Christmas to New Year's," said Uncle Peter, "it is difficult to imagine any two creatures more excited and curious about anything you can think of than were Percy Pig and Edward Elephant. It was all they could do to forget what they were excited and curious about long enough to play happily with their Christmas gifts."

"What did they get, Uncle Peter?" asked Jimmie.

"Snow shovels," said Uncle Peter.

"I don't think much of snow shovels for a Christmas present," said Jennie.

"They got other things too," said Uncle Peter. Sleds and jumping jacks and tin automobiles to pull around with a string and games and the Child Artist's Own Box of Paints and rubber balls and everything their parents and relations had been able to think of."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"What Do You Suppose It Can Be, Percy?"

"What did Aunt Polly Pig give them?" asked Jimmie.

"That," said Uncle Peter, "was what they were so excited and curious about that they could hardly play with their toys 1 day and when they went to bed at night they were still so excited and curious they could hardly get themselves to sleep."

"But didn't they know what she had given them?" asked Jennie.

"No," said Uncle Peter. "All that Percy Pig and Edward Elephant knew was that Aunt Polly Pig had given them something, but that they wouldn't know what it was until New Year's day. You see, what Aunt Polly had given the whole Pig family and Edward Elephant together was a New Year's resolution. When they had all trooped in to the Pig tree there was a large envelope tied on it with red and green ribbons, and it said on the envelope:

A Merry Christmas to Mr. and Mrs. Pig, Baby Penelope Pig, Percy Pig, and Edward Elephant from Aunt Polly Pig.

And then when they opened the envelope there was a Christmas card inside, and it said on the card:

Aunt Polly's New Year's Resolution

"And then when they had all turned and cried with one voice, 'Oh, Aunt Polly, what is your New Year's resolution?' Aunt Polly had just smiled and said, 'You wait till New Year's day!'

"So I suppose they just had to wait," said Jennie.

"They just had to wait," said Uncle Peter.

"'What do you suppose it can be, Edward?' said Percy to Edward twenty times a day. And 'What do you suppose it can be, Percy?' said Edward to Percy twenty times a day.

"'It's for the whole family, Edward,' said Percy, 'and not just for us, so we mustn't expect too much.' 'No, of course not, Percy,' said Edward, 'and you know she did give us each a pair of red woolen mittens all for ourselves.'

"'It is something she has resolved to do, Edward,' said Percy, 'but what can it be?' 'I am sure I cannot imagine, Percy,' said Edward.

"So it went on till New Year's morning, and the minute he had had breakfast Edward Elephant telephoned to Percy Pig.

"'Has she told, Percy?' asked Edward. 'She just has, Edward,' said Percy. 'What has she resolved to do, Percy?' said Edward. 'She's resolved to visit us another whole year, Edward,' said Percy.

"'Oh, hooray! hoorah! hoorah!' Percy,' cried Edward. 'Isn't that just the best Christmas present that ever was!'"

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is deceived, however full of expectation his youth may be. But just as the expectation existed in his heart, so in his heart must he look for the realization, and not in externals.—GOETHE.

Beauty and the Beast

GOOD PALS

Both Photographs: Frank S. Wilton, to Monitor Camera Club

SMILES

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Moses in Midian

WHEN Moses fled from Egypt to Midian after his slaying of the Egyptian (Ex. 2:12), he met, by a well, seven daughters of the "priest of Midian," who is variously described as Reuel (Ex. 2:16, 18) or Jethro (3:1). They had come to draw water for their father's sheep and were proceeding to carry out their task, when a group of neighboring shepherds approached and sought to drive them away.

Moses, however, went to their assistance; and on hearing of this courteous action, the "priest of Midian" invited Moses to his home. And in due time the Hebrew fugitive married Zipporah, one of the priest's daughters (Ex. 2:21).

It would appear, from a reference in Acts 7:30, that Moses remained in Midian for some 40 years, and became the father of two sons (7:29); and, moreover, that he "kept the flock of Jethro his father in law, the priest of Midian" (Ex. 3:1).

It was while he was engaged in this occupation that he was called to return to Egypt and deliver his people from their bondage.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Use of "other" (M. O. N.)—The correspondent submits for comment the following extract from an announcement: ". . . where the Bible, the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and all authorized Christian Science literature, may be read, borrowed, or purchased."

The phraseology is unfortunate, for, unintentionally, to be sure, it excludes "the Bible" and "the writings of Mary Baker Eddy" from classification as "authorized Christian Science literature." By all means insert "other" after "all."

To illustrate further: "Mrs. Roosevelt is taller than all the men in this family" is correct, because Mrs. Roosevelt is not a man; "Mr. Roosevelt is taller than all the men in this family" is a correct statement, provided Mr. Roosevelt belongs to another family; "Mr. Roosevelt is taller than all the other men in this family" is correct, provided Mr. Roosevelt is a member of the family. In the third statement, "other" acts to include "Mr. Roosevelt" as a man "in this family."

Sometimes the exclusion of a member by the omission of "other" is quite subtle; for example, "With the exception of December, November was busier than any month in 1934." Here, "November" is actually excluded as a month in 1934; "with the exception of December" does not let it in. Insert "other" after "any." Note, however, that "This January promises to be busier than any month in 1934" is correct, because "this January" is in 1935. The insertion of "other" after "any" would be nonsense, of course.

In Lighter Vein

Probably Was Sound Asleep

"My dear sir, you flatter me by lingering to hear the remainder of my tale when the other passengers dashed away at the sound of the dinner bell," said the long-winded tourist to his one remaining listener.

"What! Has the dinner-bell rung?" asked the other, as he jumped to his feet and dashed toward the dining room.

Seasonal

"Does Mr. Bilks pay his debts?"

"Yes, he returns our snow shovel in spring and borrows our lawn mower."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

New Leaf in the Kitchen

Lady: "Have you been accustomed to having a housekeeper over you?"

New Maid: "Madam, we never speak of having people 'over us.' But I have had colleagues."

What They Say

English Via Radio

"No one could do more to restore and preserve the purity of the beautiful English language than radio announcers."—*Gertrude Atherton.*

Sincerity

"Complete sincerity is a great part of a high character, and in the long run it is true worldly wisdom."—*Dean Inge.*

Friendship

"Friendship is an expansive spirit that overthrows vindictiveness and takes in enemies, overpasses jealousy and embraces rivals."—*Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick.*

Brevities

Louisville Courier-Journal: The Roosevelts' town house in New York is advertised for rent, and, of course, if the tenant isn't given a six-year lease, Republicans will claim it as an omen.

Frisco Journal: A London man simplified matters by leaving his estate to his lawyer in the first place.

Dallas Journal: The sauerkraut crop of New York will be taken over to feed the nation's needy. A Brine Trust idea, maybe?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Transients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lafayette, Ore.

AS THE dusk was deepening along the thin twin tracks, two transients dropped off of a south-bound freight train by the little Oregon railroad depot. One was a man of perhaps 60, the other was just a youth. They took separate sides of the streets to beg enough food for a night's meal in the fir-lined "jungle" by the river.

In the small general store on one side of the street was a sign, "Boy Wanted. Inquire within." The man noted the fact. His begging (it were better that the dictionary afforded a gentler word) from then on was so curious that it elicited surprise from many of the people in the small houses.

"Lady, do you have boys of around 17? Then have you any old clothes that you might be giving away?"

That evening he deposited a collection of clothing before the young man.

As they were preparing their frugal meal with all the dexterity needed to cook with discarded cans, the man explained the sign he had seen. "And boy, this life is not the way to live. I know for I've done it so long, my heart aches whenever I arrive at a town and see how happy people are with their little families, little homes, and little churches. You're going to help me clean these clothes, and tomorrow, when you're slicked up, you'll see the man at the store."

The village grocer explained the work to be done. He looked the boy over, then asked him what he had been doing, and where he lived. For a minute the boy pondered. The truth might harm his chances. Yet, he was tired of his tramp life; and truth or not, he'd tell him, and take his chances.

The grocer pondered. Then he said, "Well, you can go to work for a week. You'll live with Mother and me in the back. Then we'll see if you stay steady."

The man lived beside the river for a week, then left; for the boy was "on steady," and his work was over. But wherever the man is with his pack, there's a boy thinking of him, for a chance was all he had needed. He is promoted now after six months, and plays a fast game on the town's basketball team on Friday evenings.

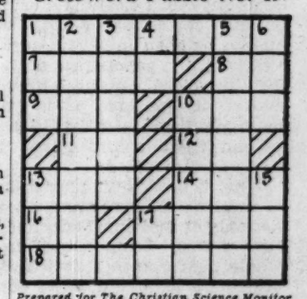
Remember?

When Christmas cards had silk fringe on them?
—*Mrs. Grace McD., Fairhaven, Mass.*

When hair jewelry was the vogue?
—*Mrs. A. A. M., Denver*

When children's mittens were knit with a string attached to go round the neck, to prevent losing?
—*Stuart E. DeW., New York*

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 49



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Takes away
7—Metallic element
8—Chemical symbol for sodium
9—Russian village
10—Pen for swine
11—Not so
12—A suffix
13—Noise
14—Tatter
16—Pronoun
17—Melody
18—Small flag

Down

1—Border
2—Arsenate of copper
3—Person with an arrested mental capacity
4—Preposition
5—To go aboard
6—Utter
10—A sawlike organ
13—Immerse
15—A ship channel
17—Indefinite article

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cross-Word Fans*

By The Hagers

WHEN WINTER WINDS BLOW SHRILL OUTSIDE, I FIND THAT PUZZLES FUN PROVIDE.
TED WEBB AND JOE DROP IN TO CALL, AND SOON THE PUZZLE CLAIMS US ALL.
A CROSS-WORD PUZZLE, ONCE BEGUN, YOU CANNOT LAY ASIDE 'TIL DONE.
WHILE FOR A MISSING WORD WE DELVE, WE HEAR MY MANTEL CLOCK STRIKE TWELVE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Work for Work's Sake

EMPLOYMENT is plainly President Roosevelt's first concern in his annual address to Congress. The nature of the messages has greatly changed under his regime. Instead of a compendium of legislative proposals running the gamut of the Government and providing meat for congressional chewing during months to come, the address just made is a very generalized report of the "State of the Nation" and only in a broad sense a statement of policy for the coming year.

The statement of policy, however, becomes fullest and most specific when the President combines his concern for employment with that other subject always a favorite with him—development of the national resources. Here he shows that in twenty-two months of administration he has both stiffened his convictions as to the fundamentals of relief methods and learned by experience as to their details. Mr. Roosevelt says:

> The lessons of history, confirmed by the evidence immediately before me, show conclusively that continued dependence upon relief induces a spiritual and moral disintegration fundamentally destructive to the national fiber. To dole out relief in this way is to administer a narcotic, a subtle destroyer of the human spirit. . . . Work must be found for able-bodied but destitute workers.

Thus the gage is thrown down to those few who would have relief put on a subsistence basis in a cash dole. The President is determined to take the Government out of "this business of relief." He would return to the states and local agencies responsibility for the estimated 1,500,000 persons unable to support themselves even if given an opportunity. And toward the remaining 3,500,000 persons on relief rolls he would in effect have the Federal Government accept a different kind of responsibility than it now takes; it would undertake not merely to feed them but to give them work on useful projects.

It is here that the surveys of the National Resources Board and its branches come into play. These studies for the better use of land and water point to the flood control work, reservoir building, reforestation, power development and retirement of submarginal lands which can be done in giving jobs temporarily to the unemployed.

It is here also that results of experience with public works selection and administration come into play and begin to show their effect on New Deal policy. For the President enunciates a list of very wholesome "practical principles" which he says should govern the works program. The first is that all such works should be useful, permanently and substantially useful.

The second discloses a reaction to criticisms that government wages on public works have been too high for private industry to be able to match, and a recognition that in such a situation private employment can never take up the load as intended. Mr. Roosevelt proposes that payment on emergency public projects should be more than the present relief dole—though men have been known to leave jobs for that—but "not so large as to encourage the rejection of opportunities for private employment."

Other criteria advanced are that projects should be undertaken on which a large proportion of direct labor can be used, that preference be given to self-liquidating projects and that works be selected and planned to compete as little as possible with private enterprises. The planning would be designed to locate projects where they will serve the greatest unemployment needs and to taper them off as private employment picks up.

In all this, however, the question is: How much can be afforded? President Roosevelt says he has come to "some very definite convictions" as to the amount of money necessary for such a program, and assures Congress and the country that these figures—due in the budget message—"will be within the sound credit of the Government."

This point needs to be carefully and judiciously tested, for the national debt is already at an unprecedentedly high figure. The Government's credit is of paramount importance, and not only its credit but moreover its ability within a reasonable period to scale down its obligations. After all this has been said, the fact remains that the United States can afford a great deal of self-exertion better than it can afford wholesale idleness. Where his purpose is ruled by this choice, the President will find the country as a whole behind him.

Causes and a Cause

LAYING aside retorts and microscopes, test tubes and telescopes, leaders in physical science have been meeting in Pittsburgh for six days of concentrated "back to school" work. Nearly one half of the 4000 members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science who assembled to talk over problems and reveal trends of their search for knowledge brought some contribution. The papers presented numbered over 1800, a fraction of the more than 25,000 discoveries listed for physical science in 1934.

Like the individuals of one family, each of these researchers possesses a key to some interesting door beyond which lies the answer to his particular problem. Some keys turn easily and brilliant lights outline correct solutions; others are blanks, or open into long dark hallways. Nearly all the papers read at the A. A. A. S. meeting voiced hypothesis limited by strict matter observations. It is evident that most physical scientists dare not step beyond these confines lest their testimony be discounted.

What is needed is a master-key, capable of opening all doors and allowing views not only of individual corridors but of the Hall of Omni-Science itself, in which the whole plan stands revealed. Based upon interpretation of statistical data gathered by experimenting and then formulating generalities, physical science seeks to rationalize causes and rules by observing effects. The gaps left in between, which often seem so broad, they label "chance."

Why is it, then, that when a researcher tires of narrow corridors and attempts to correlate his discoveries and interpret them in the light of one underlying Principle, physical scientists as a class dismiss such a member from good standing? While they respect him for past contributions and perhaps shower him with medals, yet they consider him a philosopher-scientist, treading on dangerous ground if, dissatisfied with "chance," he seeks a more definite cause which because it is infinite and spiritual cannot be confined in test tubes.

Low Fares Across the Sea

CHEAPENING of transoceanic passages by liner is so desirable in the interests of international neighborliness that the scheme recently put forward for establishing a low rate for the Atlantic voyage should not be allowed to drop.

The British Government has refused official support for a scheme to set up a $50 rate lest there should recur such wasteful competition with existing steamer companies as that which came to an end last year with the completion of the Cunard-White Star merger. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in announcing this in the House of Commons at Westminster on November 28, did not suggest any alternative cheap-fare scheme, though very useful possibilities of improved intercourse across the Atlantic might be expected to develop from such reform.

Europe and America offer contrasts in the picturesque and the practical, in the miniature and the spacious, in the old and the new. The western branches of the human race have much of value to learn from one another. Cheapening of means of intercommunication is needed materially to increase the flow of visitors from either side. Provided the low rates were not uneconomic, trade would benefit. More important still, international comprehension and harmony would grow; for sympathy is a plant that blooms generously in company, but can put forth only exiguous flowers when alone.

The way to promote good understanding is to keep friendship bright by constant use. This, the lowering of transatlantic fares would help to do.

What Has Been, Can Be

THERE have been plebiscites before but never such as that in which the Saarlanders are to cast their vote Jan. 13. For months the League of Nations Plebiscite Commission for the Saar has been hard at work to perfect arrangements by which the vote may be the true, unhampered expression of every voter.

One of the members of this unique body is a woman, Sarah Wambaugh of the United States. As deputy commissioner and technical adviser, Miss Wambaugh, together with R. N. Henri of Switzerland, Alan Rohde of Sweden, and D. de Jongh of Holland, shares the trust to be fulfilled. In the Covenant of the League there is an article which provides that "All positions under or in connection with the League, including the Secretariat, shall be open equally to men and women." By the unseasoned or impatient critic the taunt is sometimes posed that while any number of women are in the Secretariat, how many can be found as heads of sections, specialists or delegates? The appointment of Miss Wambaugh should silence these grumblers. Also it should open their eyes to the fact that Miss Wambaugh is in this exalted position, not because she is a woman but because of her eminent fitness for the highly specialized post.

On the Women's Activities page of this issue may be read a story that makes plain why Miss Wambaugh ranks as the leading authority in this distinctive field. Attainment is ever a summoning star, and many a girl today, undecided as to her future, will be stimulated by the example of Miss Wambaugh. The wisdom displayed by this one woman, first in choosing her subject, then in pursuing it with thoroughness and untiring fidelity, may well be a guiding beacon to other women, faring forth on uncharted seas.

Viceroy of New Spain

Book of the Day

BERNARDO DE GALVEZ IN LOUISIANA, 1776-1783, by John Walton Caughey (Berkeley: University of California Press. $3.50) is the only complete biography of Gálvez. It is based on a great deal of original research into the manuscript and archival sources, including those in Seville and Madrid. If there seems to be an undue emphasis on certain details, it must be remembered that those details are hard to come by, and that part of the historian's task is to preserve and make available as great a body of information as possible. But the book is well balanced, readable, conservative and sound in its estimates.

Gálvez was about thirty when he took over the governorship of Louisiana. Nephew of the Minister of the Indies, he had already a long military record, culminating in successful campaigns against the Apaches in Nueva Vizcaya and Sonora. He relaxed the strictures on trade which were a universal feature of Spanish colonial policy, taking care that the favors should go to the French, leaving England entirely out. He encouraged immigration, married a Creole lady, and by his affability and justice made himself the most popular of the Spanish governors.

* * *

By inclination and by secret instruction from his sovereign he aided the American colonists from the start. He backed Oliver Pollock, whose financial standing made possible the Clark expedition. He sent immense quantities of arms and powder to the American forces on the upper Ohio, and he protected Willing after the Natchez-Manchac raid as far as diplomacy would allow. Incidentally, Dr. Caughey throws much new light on the status of that Philadelphia wastrel, proving that he was regularly accredited by the American authorities.

With the entrance of Spain into the war of 1779, Gálvez began with great energy by taking the British posts on the Mississippi. He had been quietly strengthening the military forces of the colony, and he and de Leyba at St. Louis quickly cleared the entire valley of the British. He reduced Mobile after a short siege. The high-water mark of his career was the conquest of Pensacola. The chief difficulties were in securing sufficient men and in persuading the naval forces to co-operate. He put down the rebellion at Natchez with firmness but without harshness, and was almost ready for the attack on Jamaica when peace intervened. Part of his reward was promotion to the Viceroyalty of New Spain. Energy and tact marked his rule in Mexico City, but his career was cut short at thirty-eight.

* * *

Gálvez established the Spanish rule in Louisiana, and under him the Spanish holdings in the New World reached their greatest extent. He rendered incalculable aid to the American cause, not only during the war but in the peace settlement; it is inconceivable that England would have given up the trans-Appalachian region had she been able to hold Florida as a base. But the example of the United States in breaking away from the mother country set on fire the powder train which was to strip Spain of all her American colonies.

K. C. K.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Autopsy of the Monroe Doctrine"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent rather complaisant review of Gaston Nerval's "Autopsy of the Monroe Doctrine" prompted me to look up the book. Its main argument is that the policy of Britain would have protected the South American republics from European interference, without any officious Monroe Doctrine. To refute the Monroeists' argument that Africa, without a Monroe, has been absorbed by Europe, Nerval cites the power of South American nations, compared with the "primitive peoples" of Africa, as enough to repel invasion.

But the Boer War is famous as the hardest fight England had ever put up, at that date, and it was pushed relentlessly, despite the opposition by such English opinion as was represented by the Manchester Guardian. Imperialism was very much in the lead in England in the nineteenth century, and perhaps Cecil Rhodes's list of ten steps to be taken by Britain would have found support, not only as to making the map of Africa red—in Rhodes's phrase—but in his advice similarly to encarnadine the map of South America ("Cecil Rhodes," Millin, page 37).

In 1858, British ships sailed away from Mexico, leaving French ships and troops to work their will there. Nerval scores the weakness of Uncle Sam in not enforcing the Monroe Doctrine then, but our very existence, as Lincoln saw, was at stake. We could not then take on a war with a great European power. Bassett (page 643) shows that it was the statesmanship of Seward that induced the withdrawal of French troops as soon as our hands were free again.

Your reviewer states that the best American scholarship sustains Nerval's estimate of our war with Mexico. But Dr. Justin H. Smith (Macmillan, 1919), in the only thoroughly documented account of that war, shows that our Government did everything possible to conciliate Mexico, especially in refusing aid to the Texan people. Santa Anna admitted that Mexico wished to provoke us to war, and an item from the London Morning Herald, 1845, perhaps shows why. For it encourages Mexico to expect aid from Europe in preventing the annexation of Texas to the American Union. (This after Texas had stood as the Lone Star Republic for ten years.)

The world today approves the plebiscite as the right means to decide national affiliations. Both Texas and California came into the American Union as by plebiscite—by the will of the people. This, too, was at a time when England was offering Texas her "protection," and when the London Times was urging Britain to take over California! I hope your reviewer will read Dr. Smith's scholarly volumes.

M. L. B.

Mirror of Opinion

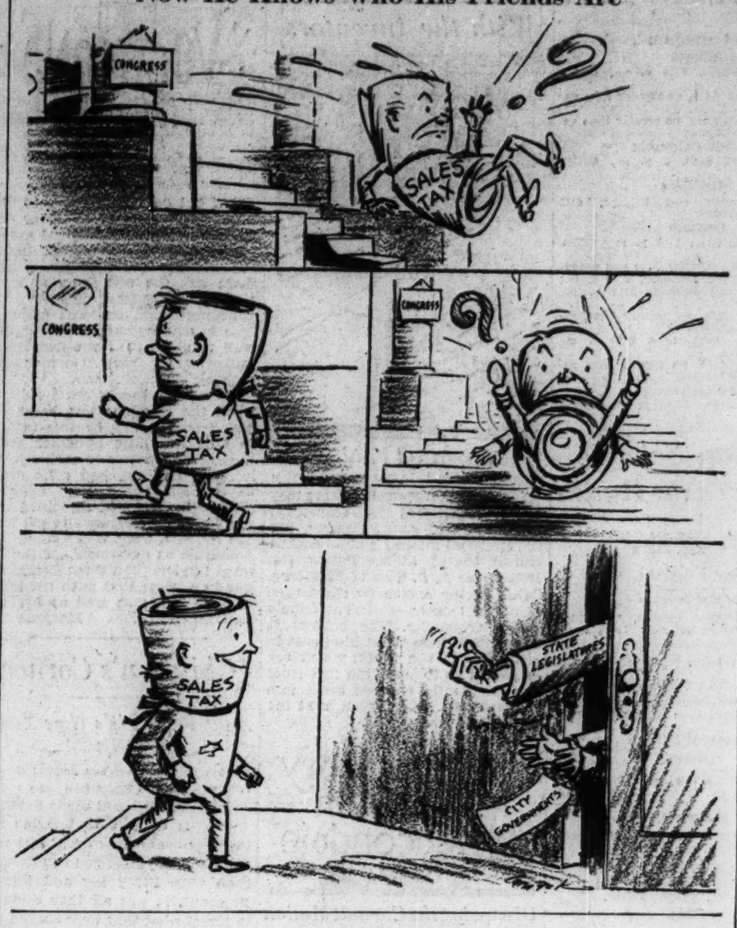
"Sacred and Secular"

THERE exists a quite general tendency to distinguish sharply between *sacred* and *secular* things, and the distinction involves both gain and loss. The gain consists in the emphasis placed upon deep and abiding realities. . . . But this tendency to divide life results in loss. If so-called secular things are cut away from religion, the pure motive and high purpose derived therefrom will be missing.

All phases of life should be linked and related. There can be no water-tight compartments in a good man's nature. Feeling, thought and will must be swayed by the religious impulse. . . .

We need the right viewpoint, the conception of religion as central and all-inclusive, nothing alien to its purpose. Religion is as much for the marketplace as the sanctuary; . . . for every day of the week. Life becomes strong and stable, vital and vigorous, only when it rests upon religion, its true center of gravity.—*Halifax (N. S.) Herald.*

Now He Knows Who His Friends Are



Enoch Bear, Ph. B.

"I THINK I'll take Enoch to school today," said Peter recently. He had mentioned it a number of days before, but not quite sure whether teasing would result. I had remonstrated. That day the rain helped out.

"I don't think," said I, "that one takes a *woolly* bear out in the rain."

Peter thought that over. "P'raps not," he agreed briefly.

But this day, I had no such excuse. The sky was clear and Peter's desire to share a school day with Enoch Rothcoe Thithle Bear was undiminished.

I left them at the big blue door of the schoolhouse, a small boy whose starchy white collar had a learned air, with a big, beige wool bear in sedentary posture, clasped in his arms. They looked rather young, I thought, as they stood by the great door, and very, very serious about it all. There seemed nothing for it but to let them embark, come what might, and whatever my tremors about a bear in school.

* * *

Toward three o'clock, I stood again before the door, ready to collect my own. Peter came out alone looking quite peaceful under the grimy fingerprints which darkened his face.

"What's happened to Enoch?" I inquired in concern as he gave me a shy smile and took my hand with a small skip. (Peter has taught me the schoolboy's Code for Showing Affection. He kisses me good-by in the morning if no one is looking on, and greets me shyly at night as though we had not met for a long time, if someone *is* looking on. If there is no one about, he usually shows me what a lion of strength he has become during the day by shinnying up a post on the porch of the school and by talking in a deep bass voice which could easily belong to a prize fighter. I accepted his code meekly as a mere woman will.)

"He's borrowed." Peter answered my inquiry about Enoch Bear. Vainly I tried to gather further details. Not another syllable would he utter. All the way home, he chased squirrels, barked challenges at stray dogs, hopped over the cracks in the sidewalk, ran, jumped, frolicked in complete unconcern over the fate of Our Bear. This went on for several days. Suspense grew, for without Enoch, upside down in a corner, perched sedately on a chair, or sleeping patiently with his feet in the air and his solemn brown glass eyes wide open, there was something distinctly missing.

"Enoch, you see," I explained to a caller who asked about him, "is missed. He is not a 'teddy bear' *per se*. He is a Bear with a Character. I knew that when our glances first met in the big toy department. Now the other nursery animals have a 'take me' look about them. Jennifer, for instance, the black plush cat—she's quite self-satisfied. So is Horace, the orange velvet dog; there's a look of levity about Annabelle, our china cow. We're fond of Nazi, the brown-coated puppet monkey from Germany, but he can't stand up alone; and Ulysses, the sailor doll, is always wanting to dance. . . ." I ticked them off on my fingers. "We could have spared any of them better than Enoch Bear—it's too much to consider calmly, to think he is gone for good and all.

"In a tumbled nursery," I continued thoughtfully, "he can produce an effect of untroubled calm, no matter how many toys are scattered about. . . ."

* * *

Finally I grew stern. "Peter," I said, on the fourth day of the absence of Enoch, "where *is* he?"

"Fifth grade has him," Peter commented tersely. That was all. A glance at the honest blue eyes looking at mine convinced me that nothing was being withheld and that here was reserve to be respected. So I waited. A week went by.

"Where is Enoch?" I tried again, in apparent unconcern.

"Eighth grade has him," said Peter. And then volubly, "he has to spend a day with Miss Smith."

Light began to appear. At the mention of his teacher, I concluded that at least there had been no foul play, and that in time his fuzzy white nose would again brighten our house. It was a cheering thought.

Then one night, nearly two weeks later, Peter appeared at the big blue door with Enoch clasped in his arms.

"Who borrowed him after Miss Smith?" I inquired, privately rejoicing and outwardly nonchalant, hoping for more information.

"Mr. Brown," said Peter, naming one of the masters.

"And has he been visiting anywhere else?"

"Then I let Herman keep him two days," Peter said gently.

"And who is Herman?" I pursued the subject, making hay while the mood to divulge things was upon Peter.

"My best friend," Peter replied jauntily.

* * *

Once home, I sat down and took Enoch on my lap. He seemed little the worse for wear. On one velvety paw he had a gold star; a small clay bracelet encircled an arm and around his neck hung a chain of bright papers. He looked very alert and studious. Then I found, pinned under his arm, a tiny bit of paper. It was a note.

"We have enjoyed Enoch's visit," it said. "He has been the rounds, a day at a time. Thank you for loaning him. He had a desk of his own and the big boys were quite unashamed of wanting to have him in their own room. Herman, our biggest boy, who had teased Peter a good deal hitherto, took Enoch home for two days. And we have given him an honorary degree of Ph. B—Philosophical Bear."

Education, it seemed, had claimed Our Bear for its own.

That night, Enoch was not left anywhere in sight. When the eleven o'clock rounds were made, the dim nursery light revealed two heads side by side in Peter's bed. One was copper colored, the other was woolly beige.

"Maybe he can read and write, but he's not quite grown up, after all," said one of us, evidently not referring to Enoch, and with a hint of satisfaction in the tone.

As I removed Our Bear from the arms which held him, and let him sit down as he really prefers to be, I reflected peacefully that he was still a FAMILY BEAR IN GOOD STANDING. So we decided that, for us at least, his Ph. B. degree meant "Phamily Bear."

D. D.

The Wide Horizon

Exit Fire Brigade Tactics on Crime

By Roland Hall Sharp

IF CRIME in these United States were like a fire set by a falling match and heroically snuffed by the volunteer fire squad, the prevailing public attitude toward crime would be just right.

Everyone could become excited—as everyone does periodically when a case such as the Lindbergh kidnaping or the Dillinger killings starts a furore for reform. Some laws would be passed, a few criminals would be imprisoned, and the volunteer squad would go home to bed wearing well-earned laurels. This is just what the American public has been doing ever since the crime problem became front page news.

Yet crime has not been reduced by this method, and cannot be reduced without a basic revision of public attitudes toward crime. Excited volunteer fire brigade tactics have ceased to be useful. A new and sober public, rightly aroused when atrocities occur, but no less alert when the everyday work of preventing crime's causes is to be done, literally holds in its hands the power to decide whether crime is to go on at its present $13,000,000,000 a year rate, or be progressively stifled.

* * *

The recent National Crime Conference at Washington expressly stated in its concluding instrument that there will be no solving of the crime problem until American public opinion is vigorously mobilized behind reform. The factual foundations for this reliance on an informed and active public are not far to seek. The Crime Conference itself bore witness to this need at every step. Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Professor of Criminology at Harvard Law School, on his return from Washington underlined it to the writer.

Take the most tangible achievement of the conference—its recommendations, among others, for scientific training of police at a national educational center in Washington, and for co-ordination of state and local, as well as interstate, laws and law enforcement agencies. These desirable measures represent only a beginning toward what must be done before crime and crime's causes will be effectively prevented, and be it noted they themselves are still in the stage of recommendations.

* * *

None of these entirely right objectives can be realized without the overcoming of specific and intrenched interests or influences. The political clique which draws profit from its connivance with underworld elements that escape punishment by weaving a skillful thread through the labyrinths of disjointed local and state laws and police systems is not going to permit unification of law enforcement without a fight. Voters who have been awakened to these obvious but overlooked and hence "mysterious" ways of crime must take up the cudgels at the polls and—most of all—on capital hill or in city hall, after election day.

Dr. Glueck, whose work in the Harvard Crime Survey has made his name and that of his wife synonymous with a realistic approach to the root causes of crime, regards the education of individual voters and civic groups as one of the most promising long-term investments against crime. He recommended to the authorities at Washington the early establishment of a national crime-prevention bureau to gather and translate into practical form the technical data needed by citizens and organizations in their electoral and legislative activities. When sufficiently developed, this bureau would send federal agents to help communities draft needed legislation, set up crime-prevention bureaus and special courts, realistic treatment facilities, establish advanced standards of probation, parole and other correctional practices.

* * *

Pending the realization of these scientific aids to the formation of an informed public opinion and action, there are many steps that can be taken in any community. Not the least is an individual and collective resolve to stop getting excited over crime in a way resulting only in momentary bursts of reform zeal that soon wane, and to start dealing effectively with the hidden conditions that produce crime's spontaneous combustion.

The public will be aided in this indispensable work when civic organizations set up study groups to gather and disseminate facts about crime prevention. The Massachusetts Child Council has taken this step, regarded by Dr. Glueck as an immediately effective way to form realistic, active and powerful public opinion.

* * *

The study groups, six in number, draw on the best available texts about foster home placement of the delinquent child; organization of special courts for children; provisions for mentally handicapped delinquents; clinics—school, court and community; responsibility of the schools in relation to delinquency; and institutional treatment of juvenile delinquents.

Similar study groups everywhere could exert a decisive influence on state legislatures and local law enforcement agencies, to strike not only at crime, but at crime's causes.